SEATO Record

Vol. V No. 4

Top-ranking officers connected with SEATO's 24th Military Advisers' Conference stand on the front steps of Parliament House, Canberra. From left to right: Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton (Australia) Lieutenant Colonel A.M.D. Rottier (France) Lieutenant General L.W. Thornton (New Zealand) Group Captain Kamal Ahmad (Pakistan) Mr. Allen Fairhall (Australian Minister for Defence) Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas (Secretary General) Major General H.A. Prince (CMPO) Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong (CMPO Designate) General Ernesto S. Mata (Philippines) Lieutenant Lek Naeomali (Thailand) Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy (United Kingdom) Admiral U.S.G. Sharp (United States).

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Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

Chiengmai, Lampang, Nongkhai, Udorn, Nakorn Phanom, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan, Khon-Kaen, Korat, Ubol, Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi, Chumporn, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Patalung, Songkhla, Yala, Sakon Nakorn.

Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines —

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Research Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

SEATO Record is published six times a year. Inquiries from official and private organizations, educational institutions, libraries etc. are welcomed and should be addressed to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.

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11th SEATO Council Meeting: Final Communique

The Council of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization held its 11th meeting in Canberra from June 27 to 29 under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Paul M.C. Hasluck, M.P., Minister for External Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rt. Hon. Harold E. Holt, M.P., Prime Minister of Australia.

All member Governments were represented at the Council Meeting. The Government of France was represented by an observer.

The Council welcomed the presence of Secretary-General Vargas, who was attending the Council for the first time since assuming his office.

General observations

The Council surveyed conditions in the Treaty Area as a whole and found encouraging signs of progress. It noted that greater efforts than ever before are being made to advance the welfare of the people of the area, and that economic conditions in general are improving.

The Council was gratified with the recent improvements in relations among some of the States of the area, with the resultant easing of tensions.

The Council welcomed steps towards increased regional cooperation in political, economic and cultural matters that have been taken largely on Asian initiative since it last met, and to which SEATO members have made direct contributions, including such initiatives as the organization of the Asian Development Bank with headquarters at Manila, the Tokyo Ministerial Conference for South-East Asian Economic Development, and the Bangkok conference of Asian Ministers of Education. The Council expressed its desire to support those initiatives in every practicable manner, in addition to continuing to help to provide the security necessary for sustained progress and wellbeing in the region which is central to SEATO's objectives. The Council also watched with real interest the Asian initiatives for closer regional cooperation in economic and cultural fields such as the Association of South-East Asia and the recently-concluded Ministerial meeting for Asian and Pacific cooperation, in which many countries in the Treaty Area have participated.

The Council found that the past year has seen serious setbacks for Communist ambitions. Nevetheless Communist aggression and efforts at subversion remain a major threat to the peace and security of the area. The Council considered that the situation in the Treaty Area is at present the most dangerous in the world and that efforts to meet the Communist challenge there must not fail. The Council concluded that actions taken by members of SEATO continue to be important in stabilizing South-East Asia, both by helping to deter aggression in all its forms and by measures to improve social and economic conditions. It also noted with considerable interest that SEATO members are continuing to work towards common ends with other countries of the area.

Republic of Viet-Nam

The Council reviewed with care current developments relating to the continuing armed attack against the Republic of Viet-Nam by the Communist regime in North Viet-Nam in contravention of the basic obligations of international law and in flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962. The Council noted that during the past year Hanoi has infiltrated into South Viet-Nam increased quantities of arms and increased numbers of combat personnel, including many units of the regular armed forces of North Viet-Nam.

The Council was assisted in its review by a report presented at its first closed session by Dr. Tran Van Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, who was invited to attend the Council as an observer. It reaffirmed its admiration and support for the Republic of Viet-Nam in its courageous defence of its freedom, and expressed its deep concern and sympathy for the suffering endured for so long by the Vietnamese people.

The Council recalled that Communist leaders have reiterated their belief that the assault on the Republic of Viet-Nam is a critical test of the concept of what they call a "war of national liberation" but which is in reality a technique of aggression to impose Communist domination. The Council reaffirmed its conclusion at Manila in 1964 and at London in 1965 that the defeat of this Communist campaign is essential not only to the security of the Republic of Viet-Nam but to that of South-East Asia, and would provide convincing proof that Communist expansion by such tactics will not be permitted.

The Council reaffirmed its statement in London in 1965 that history shows that the tolerance of aggression increases the danger to free societies everywhere. It reaffirmed its belief that the rule of law

(Canberra Times photo)

Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, gives an opening address at the 11th Council of Ministers' Meeting in Canberra. He is flanked by representatives of member nations, SEATO, and South Viet-Nam.

should prevail and that international agreements should be honoured and steps taken to make them operative. It declared its conviction that the elimination of aggression is essential to the establishment and maintenance of a reliable peace.

The Council affirmed its belief that the 14 point program put forward by the United States constitutes a reasonable basis for a settlement. It particularly condemned the continued insistence by the North Vietnamese that the National Liberation Front, established and controlled by North Viet-Nam, without regard to the wishes of the South Vietnamese people, be accepted as the "sole representative" of South Viet-Nam. The Council took cognizance of the efforts made by the United States, the United Kingdom as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference, various other countries, His Holiness Pope Paul VI and the United Nations Secretary-General to initiate negotiations for a peaceful settlement. It reaffirmed its declaration in 1965 that it is "self-evident that, if the aggression were ended the Governments and peoples of both South and North Viet-Nam could live in peace and devote their energies to economic and social progress". All members expressed their common resolve to do everything in their power to promote the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The Council noted with approval the joint commitment of the Governments of Viet-Nam and the United States, as expressed in the declaration of Honolulu to defence against aggression, to the work of social revolution and to the goal of free self-government. The Council expressed its admiration for the resolve of South Viet-Nam even while engaged in fighting to carry out a program for the improvement of the life of the South Vietnamese people.

The Council observed with satisfaction the increase in military, economic and humanitarian assistance by member Governments during the past year, in fulfilment of or consistent with their obligations under the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. Member Governments reaffirmed their determination to continue and, consistent with their commitments elsewhere, to increase their assistance to South Viet-Nam. The Council deplored the escalation of the war by North Viet-Nam. The Council welcomed the substantial increase in the forces contributed by Australia, New Zealand's contribution of a combat unit, the increased assistance from Thailand, in addition to Thailand's

other contributions to the security of the Treaty Area, and the recent decision of the Philippines to send a construction engineering unit with security support.

The Council also noted with approval the increase in military, economic and humanitarian contributions to South Viet-Nam from non-SEATO members. It acknowledged with great appreciation the contribution of considerable combat forces by the Republic of Korea, a nation which itself had been a victim of Communist aggression.

Laos

The Council again expressed its grave concern over the continuing and aggravated violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements by the presence of North Vietnamese military forces in Laos, by the activities of the Pathet Lao and by increasing North Vietnamese use of the territory of Laos to reinforce and supply the Communist forces in South Viet-Nam. The Council again called for the implementation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and expressed support for the efforts of Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma's Government of National Union to secure the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of an independent and neutral Laos.

The Pakistan delegation took note of the views of the Council stated in paragraphs 7-10 and 12-16. In regard to the situation in Viet-Nam, the delegation expressed its deep concern over the grave consequences to world peace that are likely to result from a continuation of the armed conflict. The delegation considered it both imperative and urgent that further efforts towards the achievement of a peaceful solution on the basis of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 should be made. The Pakistan delegation also expressed its concern over the situation in Laos, and reiterated its support for the 1962 Geneva Agreements.

Indonesian-Malaysian relations

The Council noted with satisfaction the improvement in ralations between Indonesia and Malaysia, and expressed the hope that a spirit of cooperation will prevail between them. The Council expressed its admiration for the part played in this improvement by its members, particularly the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.

Thailand

The Council noted with concern that Communist subversive efforts in Thailand, supported and directed from outside the country, had intensified in recent months, particularly in the North-East. It noted further that Communist radio broadcasts had intensified their threats and propaganda against Thailand.

The Council noted with admiration the measures taken by Thailand to contain and defeat these subversive efforts. The Council members reiterated their determination to do whatever is necessary to assist their ally to eliminate this threat.

Counter-subversion

The Council noted that Communist subversion remains a serious threat to the Asian member countries and stressed the importance of continuing to provide material and other types of assistance when requested by the affected countries. It also noted with satisfaction the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General on the need to counter Communist subversion and indicated that support would be given to appropriate proposals to intensify SEATO programs designed to assist in countering that insidious campaign, consistent with the interests and capabilities of the various member countries.

Economic, medical and cultural cooperation

The Council expressed satisfaction with the progress being made on the various SEATO projects concerned with economic development, cultural interchange, and medical research. It noted a report of the Council Representatives on future plans for the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. The Council recorded its high regard for the standard of excellence achieved by this school. After a transitional period the school will be ready to assume an autonomous status under arrangements yet to be worked on.

The Council reviewed other projects including the Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, the Thai-SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, the Skilled Labour Projects, the Hill Tribes Research Centre, the research fellowships, undergraduate and graduate scholarships, lectureships and professorships, the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory and the SEATO Clinical Research Centre.

The Council agreed that the economic, medical and cultural work of SEATO is of proved and substantive value to the region and should be continued.

Military Planning Office

The Council noted the report of the Military

Advisers and expressed satisfaction at the way in which the Military Planning Office continues to function.

Next meeting

The Council accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of the United States to hold its next meeting in the United States.

France

The French observer indicated that as he had not participated in preparing this communique, the French Government does not consider itself to be committed by it.

Expression of gratitude

The Council expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of the Commonwealth of Australia for their hospitality and for excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The Council voted warm thanks to the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Paul Hasluck.

Leaders of national delegations

The leaders of the national delegations to the eleventh Council meeting were:

Australia:	the Rt. Hon. Paul Hasluck, M.P. Minister for External Affairs.
New Zealand:	the Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake, M.P. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.
Pakistan:	H.E. Dr. A.M. Malik, High commissioner in Australia.
Philippines:	H.E. Mr. Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Thailand:	H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
United Kingdom:	The Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart, M.P. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
United States:	the Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

Observers were:

France:	H.E. Mr. Achille Clarac, Ambassador to Thailand and Council Representative.
Viet-Nam:	H.E. Dr. Tran Van Do, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SEATO Secretary-General Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas inspects a guard of honour of the Australian Army First Cavalry Regiment in Canberra before the start of the 11th Council of Ministers' Meeting.

Confidence in Effectiveness of SEATO

Canberra, June 24, The SEATO Military Advisers ended their conference in Canberra today with expressions of confidence in the effectiveness of the Treaty Organization and of determination to thwart the Communist threat in South-East Asia.

The two days of intensive discussions under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton covered a review of current military planning to meet possible contingencies arising in South-East Asia. Reports showed an increasing tempo in the Communist threat against Asian member nations and continuing infiltration and subversion.

The Military Advisers commended the increased individual contributions to the defence of the Treaty Area. They considered this demonstration of determination by member nations as inspiring the peoples of the Treaty Area to stiffen their resistance to Communist subversion and aggression.

The conference agreed that the concept of SEATO was even more valid and necessary today than in the past and that sustained efforts are required to counter subversive activities, particularly against Thailand.

An improvement in the military situation in the Republic of Viet-Nam was noted. The Military Advisers agreed that the additional bilateral contributions had played a significant role in breaking Viet Cong and North Vietnamese offensives.

The conference approved a revised schedule of SEATO military exercises and the Military Advisers expressed great satisfaction with the success of the recent combined maritime exercise, code-named Sea Imp, held in the South China Sea.

Reports were given by the Chief of the Military Planning Office, Major General H.A. Prince, and the Secretary-General, Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, on progress made since the last conference held in Bangkok. Major General Prince outlined proposed revisions in military plans designed to further strengthen the defence of the Treaty Area. Lieutenant General Vargas spoke on the existing dangers of subversion in South-East Asia and the need for increased emphasis in countering both covert and overt Communist activities.

As Dean of the Military Advisers, Admiral U.S.G. Sharp welcomed new Military Advisers, Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton (Australia) and General Ernesto S. Mata (Philippines). The Military Advisers paid tribute to Major General Prince who completes his two-year appointment on June 30. They welcomed his successor, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, who will become Chief of the Military Planning Office on July 1.

Military Advisers who attended the conference are:

Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton, KBE CB DSO (Australia).

Lieutenant General L.W. Thornton CB CBE (New Zealand).

General Ernesto S. Mata AFP (Philippines).

Lieutenant General Lek Naeomali, acting for Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (Thailand).

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy KCB KBE DSO (United Kingdom).

Admiral U.S.G. Sharp USN (United States).

Observers who attended the conference are:

Lieutenant Colonel A.M.D. Rottier (France).

Group Captain Kamal Ahmad (Pakistan).

ANZUS Council

A brief meeting of the ANZUS Council was held in Canberra after the close of the SEATO Council meeting.

The meeting was arranged to take advantage of the presence in Canberra of representatives of the United States, Australia and New Zealand for the SEATO meeting.

The ANZUS Council last met in June 1965 in Washington.

New Imperialism by Subversion and Terrorism

Address to the Military Advisers by Mr. Allen Fairhall, Australian Minister for Defence.

"We meet here as free nations, determined, ourselves, to remain free and to assist our friends and neighbours in the Treaty area of such vital importance to us all, to attain and retain their freedom.

"We are determined to discourage the threats and resist the fact of Communist aggression.

"It is ironic that, while the world is busy dismantling the structure of colonialism, there are those powers which seek to build a new imperialism. In their efforts, they employ against free peoples the tactics of insurgency, subversion, selective assassination and terrorism.

"They seek to keep their attack below a level which would invite retaliation, but we will not be mislead. But determination to resist is not enough. Plans must be made for the provision of basic facilities in our separate countries to make possible the active deployment of Armed Forces in time of need.

"These forces must be exercised in time of peace, so that they would be decisive in time of war, but which we nevertheless seek to avoid.

"To give from and substance to these plans and exercises is your responsibility for the next few days. I know you will devote yourselves to the task faithfully and discharge it well.

"The SEATO nations are alive to the Communist threat and to the variety of forms it takes. We are equally alive to the need to meet aggression wherever it would threaten the security of SEATO nations or the SEATO area.

"Our aims in SEATO are defensive only. As free nations, we seek peace and the right of individual nations within that peace to go about the business of strengthening their social, cultural, economic and political systems for the benefit of their own peoples.

"We in Australia like to feel that with others in the organization, we have given practical expression to our faith in SEATO ideals. While we have been engaged at home, progressively strengthening a young and relatively under-developed country, we have, nevertheless, been able to make substantial military contribution in the general area of South-East Asia, but particularly through the commital of combat forces to South Viet-Nam in accordance with our obligation under the SEATO Protocol. Our air force squadron in Thailand not only assists in the air defence of that country, but indicates our joint concern at the ever-present danger of subversion and terrorism being organised against her.

"Much already has been accomplished by SEATO since its inception. Not the least is the high degree of mutual confidence which has developed through these conferences of SEATO Military Advisers. In turn, combined SEATO exercises develop progressively the ability to work together. The overall effect is to cement still more firmly, the already strong ties of mutual understanding and support between the member nations.

"Members of the Organization have contributed, collectively and individually, and with some significance, to the security and welfare of the area. To strengthen that security and to expand the welfare is a continuing task to which you Military Advisers will, through this Conference, make further magnificent contribution.

"I leave you to your work with the assurance that, as your predecessors have left you sound foundations on which to build, your own work will contribute to effective security through defence, which is indispensable to the growth of economic and social welfare and the maintenance of national independence in the Treaty region.

"Thus will all the peoples of South-East Asia be strengthened in their resolve to resist the aggressive forces of Communism that would seek to put an end to individual and national liberty and indepence."

Australian Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall addresses the opening of the 24th Military Advisers' Conference.

Australian View of SEATO and Asia

Following is an address at the Formal Opening of SEATO Conference by Mr. Harold Holt Prime Minister of Australia.

"Australia has become more conscious in recent times that, through geography, trade and circumstance, we are increasingly part of the Asian scene. Australia has good cause to value the existence of SEATO. It has been a solid pillar of security for us. We have honoured our own commitments to our colleagues of the Organisation, and we are grateful for the support given to SEATO's purposes by those members of the Organisation who have made much more massive contributions.

"There has been much talk of a "Domino Theory" in Asia. This propounds the view that if one country of South-East Asia succumbs to Communist aggression, the others will topple in turn. We can claim, from its achievements, that SEATO has successfully applied the Domino Theory in reverse. We, and others of the area, have lived more securely: we have been able to plan more confidently for an expanding future. We have done so encouraged by the fact that SEATO provides a shield of protection and a means of constructive collaboration.

"The Asian countries of SEATO have been able to build their defences and strengthen their economies. The year under review provides further heartening proof to that supplied in other recent years that those countries of Asia under Communist threat can — with outside help supplementing their own efforts meet that challenge and proceed to prosperous economic growth.

"We can point to countries of the region, some of them members of this Organisation, which have recorded notable gains of economic and social progress and are now advancing to new levels of achievement in an environment of stability. To those of us who live in the area there is inspiration in the visible evidences of improvement and progress. Some countries that I have visited recently seem transformed against my recollections of them in earlier years.

"What is also heartening has been the emergence of positive and constructive attitudes to international instrumentalities for economic co-opration. Although National sovereignty has only been attained by some within the last twenty years, they display a commendable readiness to work with others and create the institutions for co-operation. The newly-constituted Asian and Pacific Council and the Asian Development Bank are welcome examples.

"We have welcomed also the generous undertaking by the United States to make a billion dollar contribution towards economic development in South-East Asia. Developments such as these reflect a spirit of hope more widely felt throughout the region.

"Even in the heat of Military contest in South Viet-Nam, there are practical programs being evolved for better times ahead.

"There is the ferment of change in Asia to-day. The restlessness and turbulence give rise to the more dramatic episodes which are widely publicised. But these are only aspects of dynamic forces, some of them much more favourable, shaping dramatic movements in human affairs affecting the whole world.

"SEATO has its critics, and, of course, it has its imperfections, but the fact is that since its formation, it has held Communism at bay. From South Viet-Nam, one of the SEATO Protocol States, where the thrust of aggression has been fiercest, we are now receiving much more hopeful reports. But while we have stengthened the foundations of our security, the need for SEATO is as strong as ever.

"No region to-day contains greater dangers for world peace and security than Asia. South-East Asia has been singled out by the Communists as a critical area of challenge. They believe that if their technique of so-called "Wars of National Liberation" can succeed in South Viet-Nam, it can be employed with similar success in many other countries.

"Why did the SEATO Treaty come into existence? It was designed to enable its member countries to combine together to counter the Communist threat in Asia. It was built on the reality that, left to themselves, the countries of the area would fall to Communist pressures. It recognises that these pressures can take many forms. They vary in intensity: they require a variety of responses.

"Thanks to SEATO, the Governments of member countries can expect assistance not only when declared conventional Military attack occurs across their frontiers, but they can also look for assistance when their authority and administration are under assault from those familiar Communist instruments — subversion and Guerilla warfare.

"Communist aggression in South-East Asia follows what has become a clear pattern. It usually begins covertly. There is long underground preparation.

This includes political indoctrination, the training of cadres and the build-up of secret sources of supply. The initial threats are indirect. They are concealed and they mature slowly.

"The response made by the SEATO Allies must, therefore, be carefully devised. There must be armed strength, of course, but we cannot win an enduring victory by military means alone. There is the battle to be won for the people's support, and to win this there must be political, social, administrative and economic measures acceptable to them.

"On my recent visit to South-East Asia, it was of special interest to me to discover how earnestly the positive constructive tasks directed to a better way of life in the community were being promoted. Whether in South Viet-Nam, Malaysia or Thailand, I found that the Government concerned had turned its attention to this need for a positive, constructive program of civic action and rural development. It is to be found to a growing extent among the programs of the military forces. Our own Australian forces, wherever situated, gave a high priority to their activities in this field. No doubt we have a long way to go, but the processes are under way.

"A notable feature of SEATO is that each member country retains its freedom of action about how best it can make a contribution. This flexibility is important because the problems we face are neither simple nor clear-cut.

"Successive Communist challenges in Asia have failed. They have been met by the military strength of the government under attack. It has been supported by the military forces, logistical backing and economic strength of its partners, and of other friendly forces also.

"The major challenge of Communism in Asia today is directed to South Viet-Nam. But it has met growing and determined strength of resistance.

"SEATO is not merely an instrument for military security. Its purposes include the advancement of all in the region it serves. It is well constituted to help by practical assistance and friendly guidance.

"SEATO has enabled us to exercise strength through combination. This has greatly helped the smaller powers to devote more of their resources to economic growth.

"Australia, in common with some other members of the Organisation, has major problems of development, as well as those of defence. Left to ourselves, we would be overburdened and crippled with security costs. The existence of SEATO and other security arrangements ensures that members most directly threatened, and who are the least able to afford large military establishments, will neither perish nor impoverish themselves.

"The wisdom, ability and experience assembled here should enable this conference to advance most usefully the purposes of the Organisation.

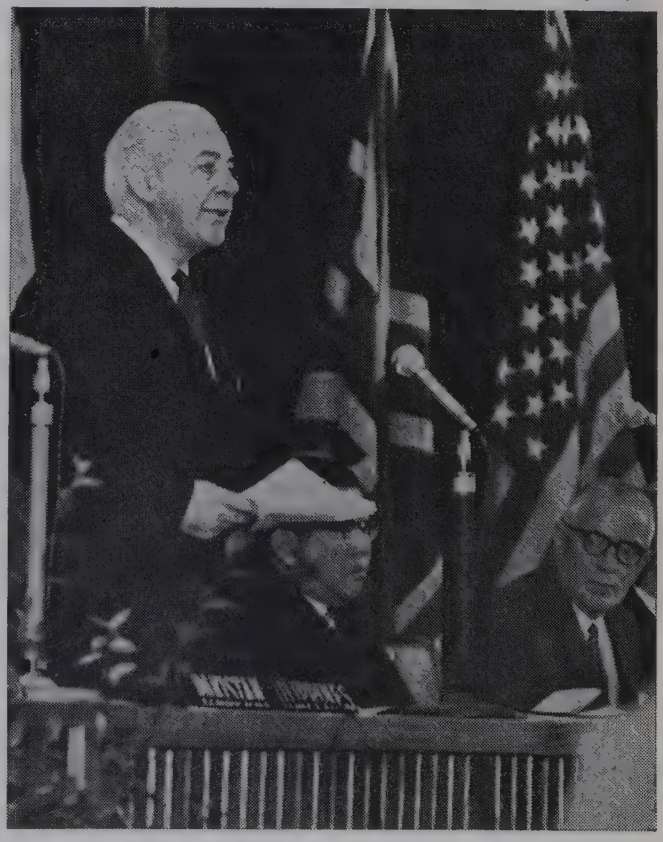
"The ultimate answer to Communism must be found in the minds of the people. They must feel convinced that life has meaning, promise and better standard for them. We who oppose Communism must be more than anti-Communist.

"We must demonstrate the false attractions of Communist ideology and expose its techniques of human manipulation. But we must stand together for the satisfaction of decent human aspirations and the precious enjoyment of individual liberty.

"Your SEATO labours of today will do much to shape the Asia of tomorrow."

Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, giving his address at Canberra's new Theatre Centre. On the right is Mr. Thanat Khoman of Thailand and Mr. Michael Stewart of Britain.

(ANIB photo)



S.E. Asia Critical Danger Point

Excerpts from a speech by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, to the SEATO Ministerial Council Meeting.

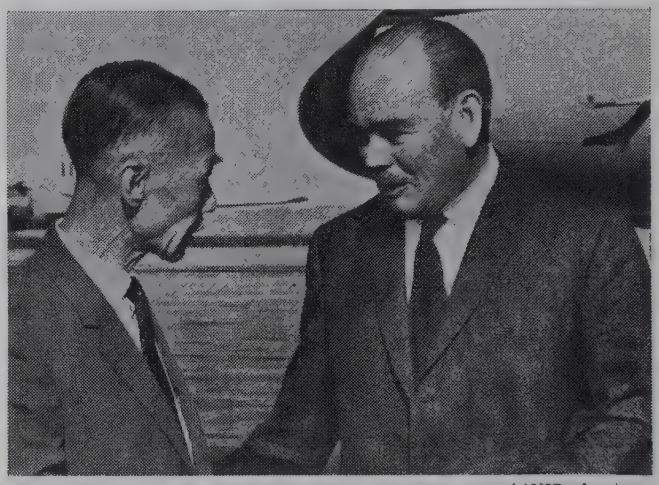
"Last year we met in London and the fact that the 1966 meeting is being held in Australia reminds all of us that SEATO is an organization which spans the world.

"The Communist threat with which we seek to deal is also world-wide. In other regions SEATO's brother organizations, such as NATO, CENTO and O.A.S. help to maintain security and in Asia the task belongs to SEATO.

"What we do in SEATO is of direct interest to countries far beyond the region. What we do here contributes to global peace and security and the freedom of peoples in all continents. Indeed, today, South-East Asia is the most highly critical danger point in world affairs. South-East Asia is now the region where the military power and the subversive efforts of Communism are threatening freedom most directly and most openly. SEATO carries therefore a very heavy, primary responsibility, not only to its members but also to mankind as a whole. Other regional security organizations carried this primary responsiblity in the past; it is now SEATO's turn to shoulder it.

"SEATO is essentially a defensive arrangement. It faces the reality that unless security can be guaranteed, there is a slender chance in the world today and in this region in particular for independent nations to develop in freedom the conditions in which the welfare of their peoples and the prosperity of their economy can be advanced. It also expresses the reality that this guaranteed security can only be achieved by co-operation among nations. The weakest can only survive with the help of others; the strongest can only guard the peace in alliance with others. So today, in Asia, we find countries among whom there are wide differences in culture, tradition and development meeting and working together to achieve the common objectives of security and hence to promote the common good.

"In Australia, we place great store upon SEATO. SEATO has been successful in deterring aggression, in fortifying the will to resist aggression and in encouraging co-operation among like-minded countries. SEATO also has value in fields other than the military. Through its work in the civil field, SEATO has made and is making a very useful contribution to the improvement of the lives of the people of its Asian members. Australia's support for SEATO is firm. We are giving substantial material aid to neighbouring countries by direct gifts under SEATO each year. We are giving military aid by our individual decisions under SEATO to the country most immediately threatened by Communist aggression.



(ANIB photo)

Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, greets Viet-Nam Foreign Minister, Dr. Tran Van Do (left) at Canberra.

"Since last year's meeting of the SEATO Council, the situation in Viet-Nam has developed in ways which show that the close attention given to it by past SEATO Council meetings was fully warranted. Since 1965, it has become clearer than ever before that there is a planned and deeply-prepared aggression by Communist countries against Viet-Nam. Since 1965, it has been made clear, thanks mainly to the readiness of the United States assisted by other countries including Australia, that the Communists' hopes of military conquest of South Viet-Nam will be thwarted. Since 1695, it has also been made clear that it is not the Free World which is blocking the path towards a peaceful settlement. Repeated and earnest attempts by many countries to end this war by peaceful negotiation have been rebuffed with contumely by North Viet-Nam and her suppoters. There is no alternative therefore but for South Viet-Nam and those who support her defence to carry on the struggle, still hoping for peace but knowing that no just and lasting peace can be found unless the aggression is made to fail."

Acute Dangers to Treaty Area

Excerpts from a Statement by the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, at the Public Opening Session of the SEATO Council Meeting, 1966

"The purposes of SEATO have never been more relevant than they are today. Twelve years ago in Manila we were conscious of the acute dangers facing the nations of the Treaty area. What were threats in 1954 have now become open challenges. The need for us to stand together has never been greater. Communist China's truculence is now backed by a developing nuclear capability. I sincerely hope that Chinese words will speak louder than Chinese actions. Our purposes in SEATO are not directed against any essential interest of China. We are opposed to acts of pressure designed to spread an ideology that seeks not to convince but to compel. We still hope that in the course of time modifications in Communist China's attitudes and actions will open up the way to peaceful co-operation. But we see no scope for the realization of these hopes until those who practice aggression are convinced that they will not be allowed to succeed.

"The situation in South Viet-Nam has been the principal concern at recent Council meetings. There we are faced with clear aggression. The flow of men and arms from North Viet-Nam has become so large as to make disguise impossible. It is no longer possible to doubt or deny that North Viet-Nam is engaged upon a full-scale effort to overthrow non-communist government in South Viet-Nam.

"In April 1964 the Council agreed that members should do more to help South Viet-Nam. In response to that call, and also at South Viet-Nam's request, New Zealand sent a detachment of army engineers to help in the task of reconstruction. In London in May last year the Council concluded that still further assistance was needed to check North Viet-Nam's aggression. Soon afterwards the Prime Minister of South Viet-Nam asked New Zealand to send combat troops.

"As a protocol State South Viet-Nam was clearly entitled to call upon us and other members of SEATO for help and protection. After the most careful consideration and after taking into account our already heavy military commitments in Malaysia, the New Zealand Government in June 1965 committed an artillery battery to assist in the defence of the people of South Viet-Nam. The strength of the battery has recently been increased. The decision to commit combat troops was in fulfilment of our obligations under the Manila Treaty.

"At home we have taken further steps to increase our defence preparedness by making provision for a 20 per cent increase in defence expenditure this year. The objective of those who have come to the assistance of South Viet-Nam is not to destroy North Viet-Nam or to threaten China. The massive support which has been given by the United States Government to the South Vietnamese has been marked by an unparalleled restraint on the use of immense power. The perseverance of the President of the United States of America in the search for a negotiated settlement has won our admiration. The common objective is to provide conditions under which the people of South Viet-Nam can determine their own future—whatever their choice may be — free from outside interference.

"But we are not so naive as to imagine that Viet-Nam can achieve a durable peace by military means alone. This is a war that must be fought on two fronts. The South Vietnamese must have the prospect of a better life — therefore civilian aid is vital. We have recently stepped up our medical and other civilian aid but the need is immense. The free nations of the world must continue to show themselves willing to make sacrifices to justify the tenacity and courage of those in Viet-Nam who believe in a more hopeful future than the grey life of Communism."

(ANIB photo)

New Zealand Council Meeting delegation, from left: Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Stephen Weir; Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Keith Holyoake, and the High Commissioner to Australia, Mr. J. Luke Hazlett.

Threat to World Peace

Excerpts from a speech of the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation H.E. Dr. A.M. Malik at the Inaugural session of the Eleventh SEATO Council Meeting in Canberra.

"Since the last Council Meeting in London certain important international developments have taken place, particularly in Asia and the Treaty Area. It is against the background of such events that we are meeting today to review the international situation. This Council Meeting affords us a valuable opportunity for a free and frank discussion. I have every confidence that our deliberations will lead to a better understanding of the problems faced by our countries severally and, I would hope, to a lessening of tensions.

"As SEATO is essentially a defensive pact as envisaged in Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations, we shall continue to strive for the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of goodwill and friendship among nations in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the World Organization.

"The Council is meeting amid events of momentous significance for mankind. I do not think it is possible for me to overstate the grave concern that Pakistan feels over the continuing war in Asia and the immediate threat that it holds to world peace. It is for all of us, here assembled, to take counsel of one another, and to bring to bear all our collective wisdom and compassion for humanity and to turn away from a collision course, so as to avert the immeasurable tragedy which threatens to engulf the world. Pakistan will deem it a great privilege to make its humble contribution to the achievement of this end, shoudld it find itself in a position to do so.

The head of the Pakistan delegation, Mr. A.M. Malik (right) and Mr. Agha Shahi, alternate head, at the SEATO Council Conference.

(ANIB photo)

"The vital interests of peace and economic development, specially in the developing countries of South-East Asia, make it imperative that all countries should remove causes of international conflict by honouring their international commitments and respecting the right of peoples to self-determination. These are among the most vital of the high principles of international conduct, for all nations, large and small, if world peace is to be maintained and a world order based on law and justice is to be established.

"Our insistence on their observance has at times exposed Pakistan to threats to its political independence and territorial integrity, and even to aggression by armed attack. Nevertheless our people and our Government have not swerved from their obligation to themselves and to the world, to strive for the implementation of international agreements and the right of peoples to self-determination.

"The Government of Pakistan attaches no less importance to the preservation of political stability in the Treaty area, and indeed, elsewhere, through a sustained effort to promote economic and social developments.

In this connection, we welcome the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in emphasising the importance of economic and social activities of the SEATO and urging expansion of technical cooperation amongst the regional countries.

"We assure the Secretary-General that in this task, he will receive our full cooperation and assistance and we hope that regional member countries will find it possible to step up their support for SEATO economic and technical activities."

Quiet Yet Concrete Achievements

Excerpts from a speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Eleventh SEATO Council Meeting by the Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Narciso Ramos.

"Today, there are hopeful signs in South-East Asia. The outlook for peace in Indonesia is brighter than it has been for the last three years. The recent diplomatic contacts between the Indonesian and Malaysian Governments give promise of ending a confrontation that for a time cast serious doubts on our ability to live together as neighbors and brothers.

"My delegation is also happy to report that the Philippines and Malaysia have amicably ended a three-year diplomatic impasse. Our Governments have agreed to discuss our outstanding differences in accordance with the principles of the Manila Accords and to settle them according to the recognized precepts of international law. Two days ago, the Philippines accorded recognition to the Republic of Singapore.

"It is the hope of my delegation that during this meeting SEATO can reassess its strength as well as its weakness with candour and with forthrightness. For we are all agreed that the determination of the SEATO member nations to protect South-East Asia against the forces of aggression and subversion must remain unshaken. The Philippines will not be found wanting in contributing to this common objective."

(ANIB photo)

Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Narciso Ramos (left) with the Philippine Ambassador to Thailand Mr. Mauro O. Calingo, at the Council Meeting.

French observer, M. Achille Clarac who is Ambassador to Thailand, reads a Council document at the Council Meeting.

(ANIB photo)

"The Philippine delegation is happy to participate in the deliberations of the Eleventh SEATO Council Meeting. It is equally happy to be given the opportunity to reaffirm its faith in the purposes and principles of this regional alliance.

"The excellent arrangements in this beautiful and hospitable city of Canberra contribute to the general feeling that this Council Meeting will be a harmonious one and that it will result in agreements that will prove beneficial to the peoples of South-East Asia....

"In its eleventh year of existence, SEATO can justly be proud of its quiet yet concrete achievements. Its many — faceted cultural activities have brought the SEATO nations closer together. The struggle against subversion has resulted in positive gains for the member nations. In spite of its limited resources in the economic field, SEATO's present emphasis on rural development has buttressed the bases of progress and stability in the Treaty Area. Above all else, we take justifiable pride in the fact that not one inch of territory of the Asian members of SEATO has been lost to the enemy in the eleven years of the organization's existence.

Appeasement Not Answer to Aggression

Excerpts from a Statement by Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand at the Opening Session of the Eleventh SEATO Council.

"We have dutifully come to this annual session not with the purpose of bringing about the dismantlement of this organization by poking our fingers into its cracks and crevices but rather with the intention of helping to shore up its strength and vigour. For this, we are willing to withhold our criticisms, the analysis of responsibilities and the expression of our disappointment, thus conforming to our Asian traditional virtue that silence, on occasions, may prove to be even more eloquent and meaningful than angry words. But if for the moment we are willing to refrain from assessing the blame, let there be no mistake about our determination not to allow either world politics or the national politics of any country to be conducted at our detriment and expense. Neither do we recognize to far away professional politicians, pseudo-thinkers and crypto-liberals the right and authority to decide our life and our destiny by suggesting solutions and proposals which tend to alienate our freedom and independence or have the ultimate effect of delivering us to the mercy and domination of communist overlords.

"South-East Asia, and for that matter South Vietnam, cannot be the pawns which may be moved about to serve anyone's selfish interests or politcal ambitions. It should be borne in mind that the hardship which is being endured by the people of South Vietnam as well as the threats of communist colonial expansion which has fallen so heavily upon the whole of South-East Asia are the direct results of the inability of this Organization to meet the communist challenge during its forceful intervention in Laos some six years ago. Thus emboldened by SEATO's impotency and the lack of will to resist communist encroachments, those predatory powers sought to deliver the coup de grace to South Vietnam and would have been successful in their attempt had it not been for the sudden reversal of few members of this Organization and their momentous decision to come to the rescue of the victim of communist aggression.

"Now that the tide has begun to turn against the aggressors whose economy and national resources are strained to the breaking point, the problem has become even more complex for all of us. On the one hand, military operations will have to be pursued with tenacity and resoluteness to repel the expansionist forces. On the other hand the struggle, not less vicious and arduous, is being transposed into various home fronts against the misled, misguided and the weak-kneed who wittingly or otherwise seek to undermine the Free World's position at the time when the enemy faces one setback after another. In so doing, they serve the aggressors' cause by giving them renewed hopes of victory whereas actually there is none.

"In so doing, they also prolong the fighting which already has taken a heavy toll of human lives and caused untold sufferings and misery to countless millions of human beings. But worst of all, by attempting to appease the aggressors through expensive concessions both in honour and in political and material gains they plant the seeds of future conflicts which will be even more costly in human sacrifices because those aggressive forces will have been strenthened by the advantages thus conceded.

"The real solution which will bring lasting peace does not therefore lie in demanding the unilateral cessation of aerial attacks on North Viet-Nam which has the effect of restricting the defenders while giving free hand to the aggressors to continue unchecked their depredations against the victims in South Viet-Nam. Neither will the suggestion of neutralizing South

Thailand's delegation to the 11th Council of Ministers' Meeting is shown in the conference room at Parliament House, Canberra. At right is Mr. Thanat Khoman, Thai Foreign Minister, and on the left is Mr. Vivadh na Pombejra, SEATO Council representative.

(ANIB photo)

Viet-Nam and even the entire region of South-East Asia be conducive to a permanent peaceful settlement. If anything, such a proposal because of its one-sided character may serve only to postpone the communist conquest, and by emasculating the defence of non-communist nations, it will ultimately make them inescapable victims of future communist expansion.

"On our part, while we should be prepared to enter into discussion with the other side to seek peaceful settlement of present difficulties, it should be realised nevertheless that, judging by their past tactics, communist nations will consent to go to the negotiation table only when they are likely to obtain substantial concessions and advantages which under present circumstances can only come from the victims of aggression. Therefore to insist on imposing an end to this conflict by peaceful negotiations, the advocates of such a solution seem to imply that the victims should bear not only the cost of communist aggression and depredations but also the burden of persuading the attackers to go to the conference table. This appears to be the solution so fondly propounded by the so-called liberals who some thirty years ago sacrificed Austria and Czechoslovakia to pacify Hitler's ambitions. Now they are again vociferously proposing that South Viet-Nam and the rest of free Asia should likewise be given away to the communists with the hope that the latter may grant them a respite of a few weeks or at the most a few months.

"Such being the case, the most effective course for us to adopt can only be to abide staunchly by the victims of communist aggression, to strengthen our own forces and to repair the breaches in our ranks. Thus and only thus can we hope to have peace and to enjoy the fruits of peace for a reasonable period of time without being constantly on the run. We should particularly be ready and willing to meet force with force, but because of our genuine peace-loving nature, we should similarly be prepared to seek ways and means of using peaceful methods so as to make communist aggression if not entirely impossible at least difficult and costly. That is why we in Thailand have left no stone unturned in our persistent efforts to remove all the causes and pretexts which the communist aggressors may conveniently use for disturbing the peace and stability of the area."

Australian Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, Chairman of the Australian Chiefs of Staff Committee and Australian Military Adviser, Lieutenant General Sir John Wilton, and Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General H.A. Prince, at the Military Adviser's Conference.

Aid, Unity for S.E. Asia Stability

Excerpts from a Speech by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Michael Stewart, to the Opening Session of SEATO at Canberra.

"It is an enormous pleasure to attend the SEATO Council Meeting once more and to have this opportunity of meeting and exchanging views on matters affecting the treaty area and the rest of the world. We can take satisfaction from the part our Organization has played during the past year in contributing to the stability and peaceful development of the region.

"The United Kingdom is still bearing a major burden throughout the world. We are playing a full part in NATO and CENTO. We are making a substantial contribution to the United Nations force in Cyprus. We have substantial forces in Aden and in the Persian Gulf. We have forces as far away as Guyana and British Honduras. Not least we are still making a major military effort in the Far East. Although my Government's policy is and will remain not to send troops to Viet-Nam, we like all other members of SEATO view the conflict there with the gravest concern. We regard our Co-Chairmanship as imposing a compelling responsibility upon us to try to promote a peaceful, negotiated solution to the war as a matter of the utmost urgency, and meanwhile to help as best we can the millions of South Vietnamese who have shown by their bravery that they are determined not to live under Communism. Your country, Mr. Chairman, has sent a substantial contribution of troops to South Viet-Nam and we admire the fortitude and courage which they are displaying in this theatre of war, maintaining the high traditions set by Australian troops the whole world over.

"The efforts which we have made to bring about peace in Viet-Nam since May last year have, of course, been taken in the very closest consultation with our allies, whose wish to bring to an end the frightful sufferings of the people of Viet-Nam has been proved again and again but most notably, perhaps, by the major effort made by the United States to secure negotiations with North Viet Nam during the period of December and January when the air attacks on North Viet-Nam were suspended.

"Unfortunately, all these efforts, like those of other nations and men of goodwill, have failed in the face of North Vietnamese intransigence. We must all hope the day will soon come when the North Vietnamese will realise that it is in the interests of the people of Viet-Nam that they too should be prepared to negotiate, as are the countries of the free world who are engaged in the conflict. They have only to express a willingness to talk rather than to fight for the killing and suffering to stop at once. Until that day comes we for our part will continue our efforts to convince the North Vietnamese that a solution to the conflict must be found by peaceful means: and we must never lose sight of the fact, which is so frequently stressed by the United States Government, on whom has fallen the major task of helping South Viet Nam, that what we are looking for, ultimately, is a political solution; and this will have to be reached at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield.

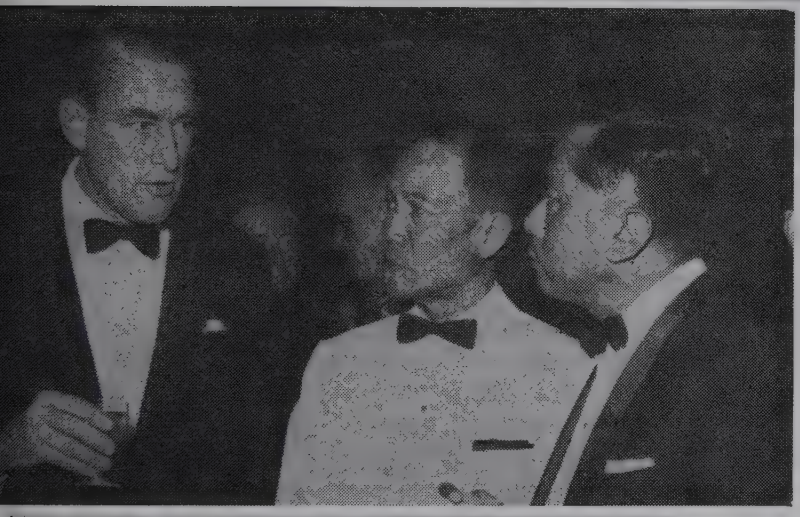
"We will also continue to extend our civilian aid to South Viet Nam. We will soon have a very high powered paediatric unit operating in Saigon. This aid is additional to the medical equipment which we have already sent to South Viet Nam, which itself formed only a small part of the technical and cultural aid which we have extended to the country. We provide a group of civilian advisers for the Vietnamese police, who are now well-established and, I believe, highly valued. Moreover private organizations in the United Kingdom have reflected the British public's deep distress over the suffering in Viet Nam in their generous subscriptions to relief funds for Vietnamese refugees . . .

"We must maintain our unity and continue to make it quite clear that the Treaty area as defined in Article 8 of the Manila Pact is not going to fall a prey to trouble makers. As far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it will be obvious to everyone here that our first aim, if we are to be able to play the part which our allies and we ourselves would like us to play, is to restore our economy to its usual vigour and strength. We can and will do this; and in doing so will serve the interests of us all.

"While doing it we will, in the words of our Defence White paper, "continue to maintain a military presence in this area" and maintain our important military facilities in Malaysia and Singapore for as long as the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore agree that we should do so on acceptable conditions. We intend to honour all our commitments, including of course our commitments to fellow members of the South East Asia Treaty Organization. Its objectives of peace and stability for Asia are our objectives too; because we believe that peace is indivisible and that a threat to the peace of South East Asia is a threat to the peace of the whole world."

British delegation to the Council Meeting from left: Sir Anthony Rumbold, Ambassador to Thailand and Council Representative; Mr. Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, Military Adviser.

(ANIB photo)



New Zealand Military Adviser to SEATO, Lieutenant General L.W. Thornton (left) with Thai delegation member, Vice Admiral Prajum T. Mokaves, and the recently appointed Chief of the Military Planning Office, Major-General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

Members of SEATO Military Conference delegations, Colonel W. Helmantoler (U.S.) and Colonel Phin Gesorn (Thai) get help from the information bureau at Parliament House from Miss Pauline Luton (left) and Miss Dorothy Mattress, both of Canberra.

(Canberra Times photo)

Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, greets SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, at the opening of the 11th Council of Ministers' Meeting in Canberra. Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluch, is at left.

Mortal Challenge to Peace and Progress

Excerpts from a Statement by Mr. Dean Rusk at the Opening Session of the SEATO Conference.

"We are meeting here to look at the situation in South-East Asia. We still face the mortal challenge of Communist aggression to the peace and security of this area. This Communist threat is most starkly evident in Viet-Nam. But it is not confined to that country. It is active in Laos and Thailand. It hangs over all of South-East Asia—and over nations elsewhere in Asia and the Pacific. Indeed, it is a naked challenge to world peace and order, thus ultimately to the security of every free nation.

"Our objective in Viet Nam—as in all South-East Asia, all of Asia, and all the rest of the world—is peace; a peace in which each nation can live under the governments and institutions of its own choice, the kind of peace sketched out in the Preamble and Articles One and Two of the United Nations Charter.

"The central issue in Viet-Nam is whether the Communist regime in Hanoi will be permitted to impose its will on the people of South Viet-Nam by force. Ii is whether aggression shall be allowed to succeed.

"We believe that the people of South Viet-Nam have as much right as any other people in the world to live in peace and freedom. And we know — all of us should know—from costly experience that success in aggression whets the appetite of the aggressor and may cause others to emulate him.

"In responding to the request for assistance from the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United States has repeatedly made it clear:

. That we want no bases or other special positions or rights in South Viet-Nam.

. That we do not wish, or expect, to keep our troops there after peace is assured.

. That we support free elections to give the South Vietnamese people a government of their own choice.

. That we regard reunification of Viet-Nam as a matter for the Vietnamese themselves to determine through their own free decision.

. That, in sum, we are in Viet-Nam for no other reason than to assist the Republic of Viet-Nam to repel an aggression directed against it by the Communist regime in Hanoi.

"And, while they can speak better for themselves, I know that these purposes are shared by the other nations which are helping to defend South Viet-Nam.

"The American government and people have warmly welcomed Australia's decision to increase substantially its fighting forces in Viet-Nam; New Zealand's enlargement of its contingent; the increased assistance from Thailand; the decision of the Republic of the Philippines to send an engineer and security force; and the powerful contribution of the Republic of Korea: a regiment of engineers with their security forces, followed by a full combat division, with another division soon to come.

"We have also been pleased by the fact that more than thirty nations have joined us in extending technical, economic and humanitarian aid to the Republic of Viet-Nam.

"Despite growing assistance, the South Vietnamese themselves continue to bear the main brunt of the effort and suffering. They have absorbed at least 140,000 casualties — part on the battlefield, part through the assassination of civilian officials, farmers, and workers. They have demonstrated their determination to defend their freedom. It is surely significant that, in spite of divisions of political opinion within South Viet-Nam, all agree that they want no part of the Viet Cong and Hanoi.

"The defence of South Viet-Nam is going well. The Communist forces have not enjoyed an important military success for several months and have suffered a number of serious defeats. Their casualties far exceed those on our side. Free World forces in Viet-Nam are meeting, and will continue to meet, the Communist military challenge successfully. There is no reason for pessimism on this score.

"But as the leaders of South Viet-Nam have made clear repeatedly: this is not a struggle of their making and is not the struggle they would prefer to wage. Rather, they long to get on with the business of wiping out illiteracy and of building the political, economic, and social institutions that South Viet-Nam needs to build its own future.

"And, despite the war, much is being done to work toward these goals. Encouraging progress had been made in preparing for Constituent Assembly elec-

tions next September, revolutionary development programs are well under way in the Vietnamese countryside, and efforts are now in course to combat inflation.

"While we are determined to do our full share of whatever may be necessary to repel the aggression against South Viet-Nam, we shall continue our persistent efforts to move the struggle from the battlefield to the conference table.

"We have reason to think that Hanoi is banking heavily on criticism within the United States and elsewhere in the Free World, as well as political dissent within South Viet-Nam. Hanoi will find that it is mistaken. Eventually it will have to realize that South Viet-Nam and its Free World allies have both the means and the will to prevent the Communists from seizing South Viet-Nam by force.

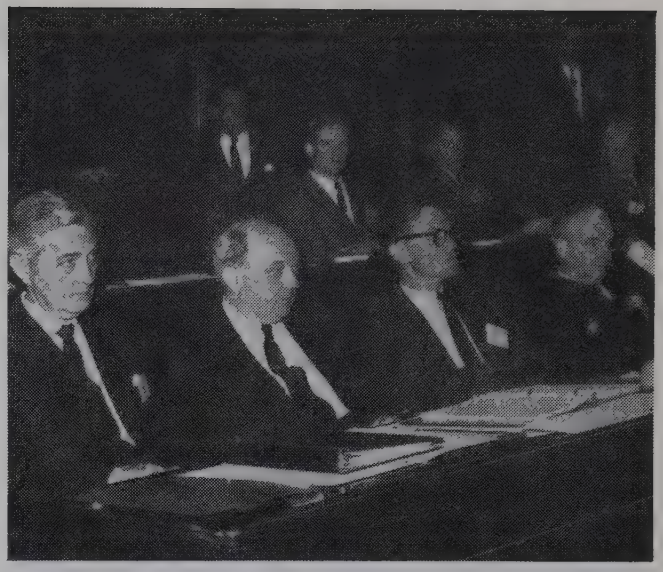
"In their assault against South Viet-Nam, the North Vietnamese leaders have had the full and vociferous support of the leaders of Communist China. Peking's invective has not spared even its own former friends. Its tirades are directed against not only the West, but India, Cuba, Eastern European Communist Governments, and particularly the Soviet Union.

"It is a matter of deep regret to the United States that the Soviet Union has seen fit to give both moral and material support to the aggression against South Viet-Nam. What we should like to see them do is to take up their duties as Co-Chairman and help the Geneva machinery establish peace in South East-Asia.

"On the economic side, the failures of the Peking regime stand in startling contrast to the rise in production and living standards in most of the non-Communist nations of Asia.

"A struggle for power appears to be under way in Peking. It would be fruitless to try to draw conclusions from recent events. In due time mainland China will have a government more compatible with the abilities and great traditions of the Chinese people. The people of the United States look forward to the time when they can resume their historic ties of friendship with the people of the Chinese mainland. And we will welcome the day when the nations who now oppose us join in contributing to the peaceful development of Asia.

"We are gratified by improved relations and increased cooperation among the free Nations of the Western Pacific. We welcome the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. We take encouragement from the recent indications of progress toward improved Indonesian-Malaysian-Singapore relations . . . . .



(ANIB photo)

Members of the American delegation at the Conference opening session. From left: Thai Ambassador and Council Representative, Mr. Graham Martin; U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk; Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. William P. Bundy; and Military Adviser, Admiral U.S.G. Sharp.

"We also note—again in this context—the considerable contributions of Australia, in close concert with New Zealand and the United Kingdom, as well as my country, within the framework of the Colombo Plan.

"In the effort to bring security and to promote economic progress and social well-being, SEATO is contributing its share. On the economic and cultural side, I wish especially to commend SEATO's accomplishment with the Graduate School of Engineering, which is now on its way to becoming an autonomous institution. Other valuable SEATO projects are making their contributions to the area.

"It is quite obvious that what is preventing progress toward human betterment and the elimination of disease, illiteracy and human misery is Communist aggression and subversion: it is the efforts by Communist leaders to force their will on their neighbours. In those countries not seriously affected by the major Communist subversion, economic and social development is moving ahead rapidly and impressively, and the battle against human misery and social injustice is being won. To ensure this victory, we, as men of good will, are gathered here to consider what we can do to halt aggression and to promote human welfare, so that the SEATO members and their neighbours may achieve their goals of freedom, security and progress."

SEATO Must Continue with Strength

Statement by Lieutenant-General Jesus Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO, at the Opening of the Eleventh Council Meeting, Canberra.

"We meet at a time when South-East Asia is the pivotal scene of great disturbance to world peace. It is a time, perforce, when the free peoples of the Treaty Area look to SEATO, as the one link in the chain of Free World defensive alliances most subjected thereby to stress and strain, to keep the peace and hold the enemies of freedom in check. It is as well a time, unfortunately, when the very concept underlying the existence of SEATO is being questioned at will, and its usefulness held in serious doubt, by many.

"In the course of an official visit to capital cities of member countries recently, I was asked by members of the press everywhere I went, if SEATO had not in fact outlived its usefulness. I was asked why, in the face of a clear instance of Communist aggression in South Viet-Nam, no SEATO action as such had been brought to bear upon the enemy in that troubled protocol state of the Organization.

"In answer to the inference that SEATO, in the face of Communist aggression in the area, had folded its arms with unconcern or otherwise sat in smug complacency, I endeavoured to explain that SEATO's action, or inaction as some observers and critics were prone to call it, was being grossly misunderstood.

"There are today in South Viet-Nam some 44 Free World countries rendering assistance in one from or another, connsistent with their respective national policies and individual capacities. This figure includes most of our allies in SEATO which, although acting individually, nonetheless undertook, and continue to undertake, such action under the enabling provisions of the Manila Pact. In fact the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty has been the principal legal basis for action in South Viet-Nam by many members of the Organization.

"Viet-Nam, therefore, rather than being held up as a symbol of SEATO's alleged inaction, should be looked upon for what it actually is — a symbol of spontaneity, the determination and the singleness of purpose with which many free countries from different parts of the world have come to the aid of an embattled friend and ally. In relation to SEATO in particular, Viet-Nam is incontrovertible proof of the wide latitude of freedom open to individual members of the alliance to choose the manner and degree of assistance to be rendered, or even for any one member to withhold assistance or keep the matter under consideration for as long as it pleases.

"As we all know, assistance under the Manila Pact may be either collective or individual. This permits member nations to undertake, along with non-member countries holding common values and persuasions, and on their own individual choice, actions necessary to preserve peace and freedom in our part of the world. In this respect, and in this age of internationalism, the Treaty lends itself to practical and effective application.

"This is only fitting and proper. For freedom, to be enjoyed anywhere, must be defended everywhere. Similarly, as has been pointed out, when freedom is threatened anywhere, it is threatened the world over. Freedom, it goes without saying, must be defended in every quarter.

"To illustrate my point on the inherent interrelation between threats to freedom, and between degrees of possible enjoyment of freedom, in different parts of the globe, I should like to return once more to South Viet-Nam and its implications in this regard. It is my unshakeable convinction that, should South Viet-Nam fall into the hands of the Communists, the floodgates would be open for Communism to sweep across the peninsula to Malaysia, the Philippines and the rest of South-East Asia to the South and through Cambodia, Thailand, Burma and other newly-independent countries to the West. It would automatically embolden Communist parties — and today no country in the region is without one — to take fresh and drastic steps to undermine the security and the stability of free and duly-constituted Governments throughout the Treaty Area.

"The recent development in Indonesia, which saw the sudden ascension to power of a less left-leaning Government than its immediate predecessor, is another clear example. This encouraging political development could well have been inspired and prompted by the vigour and the determination that have attended Free World action in South Viet-Nam.

"SEATO, in the performance of its delicate defensive role in this troubled area, must continually show strength and be counted.

"Under Article II of the Treaty, the members of the Organization are pledged to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

"Militarily, SEATO is prepared for any contingency. The armed forces of its members are prepared, exercised and tested in defence. Developments in the area are continually being watched, studied and analyzed, and our military planning reflects our determination to be ready to cope with any number or combination of military contingencies. Plans are constantly being reviewed, and are tested and approved in annual military exercises. Those plans, and the forces at the disposal of SEATO, provide us with the mobility and the capability to cope with any direct aggression against any member of the alliance.

"The true worth of our military preparedness lies in its deterrent value against overt aggression and SEATO has indeed been a truly effective deterrent. You will note that in the nearly twelve years that have elapsed since SEATO was born, no signatory to the Manila Pact has been subjected to armed attack by the Communists. Just as significantly, no member has lost any territory to the enemy, by any means whatsoever.

"The Communists in South-East Asia look to Communist China more than to Russia for leadership, mainly because of their geographical proximity to the former. As China, with its shaky economy and its limited war-making potential, is obviously not prepared for a sustained war of sufficient magnitude to force a military decision, I consider it quite unlikely that the Communists, except perhaps out of sheer miscalculation, would ever commit overt or direct aggression in this part of the world. Moreover, it is not in the interest of Communist world strategy to invite armed conflict and risk total annihilation, when they may well pursue more subtle, less costly, and yet more effective forms of aggression.

"It is in these subtle but clearly more dangerous forms of aggression — in the covert or indirect type, better known as SUBVERSION — that SEATO and the free peoples of South-East Asia are locked in fierce contest with the enemy. Let there be no mistake about it; free Asians, and their friends elsewhere in the world who have found common cause with them, are at actual war with the Communists in this respect.

"Our task in this war against Communist subversion consists mainly of evolving ways and means of winning the hearts and minds of the free peoples of the region, and having won them, of shielding them from the affectations and importunings of Communism. It consists similarly, in proving to our peoples that freedom is the best means of satisfying their rising aspirations. It consists, likewise, in providing them with the opportunities for individual and community advancement. And it consists in providing them with the tools and the technical know-how so that they themselves can produce enough to meet their more essential needs.

"It also consists broadly of a co-operative effort on the part of like-minded nations to remove the causes of unrest and create the state of progress and well-being in which Communism rapidly loses its appeal and lustre. It consists, simply, in meeting the enemy on his own ground, and beating him in his own game.

"As the aim of Communist subversion is to overthrow and seize control of a legitimate Government, the basic defence against it is the strengthening of that Gevernment and of the confidence of the people in it. It is obvious, therefore, that the primary responsibility rests with the Government concerned.

"This fundamental principle, however, does not release SEATO, as an Organization, from its share of responsibility — a large measure of responsibility, indeed — in the prosecution of that war against Communist subversion. For, if SEATO were to shirk from this, it would be reneging on the very aims and purposes of the Treaty upon which it was founded. It would mean leaving our affected allies to their own inadequate resources, throwing them to the mercy of the enemy, and eventually rendering them impotant and ineffective allies.

"At no time in history has there been a greater danger to our cherished free way of life.

"The stakes, for the free peoples of South-East Asia and the Free World, in this ideological conflict, are as imposing as they are varied; and the repercussions, as far-reaching as they are enduring.

"SEATO cannot and must not fail!

"I would remind you again that SEATO was born from the determination of its eight members to ensure the conditions of security necessary for peaceful progress and development. The Organization was formed for one single purpose — to counter the threat of Communist aggression and subversion in the Area. When that threat has been eliminated, SEATO will be superfluous. Until that time, SEATO is essential."

School books for Viet-Nam

Australia is sending 1,500,000 textbooks to South Viet-Nam to aid the country's primary school program. The gift is being made to South Viet-Nam under the Australian SEATO aid program at a cost of more than $336,000.

The textbooks will provide a primary school manual for grades three to five and deal with elementary science. They were produced in Sydney from texts supplied by South Vietnamese teachers. (Radio Australia).

NZ Medical Aid

The New Zealand Director-General of Health, Dr. D. P. Kennedy, visited Viet-Nam in May on his return journey from Geneva where he had been attending the World Health Assembly.

He visited the New Zealand Colombo Plan surgical team at Qui Nhon and had discussions with the Vietnamese medical and public health authorities on the precise role of the mobile health teams New Zealand proposes to send to Qui Nhon later this year to assist with the welfare of refugees who have had to evacuate their homes because of Communist terrorism. (NZIS).

British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A.J. de la Mare (centre) calls on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas in Bangkok in June. Mr. de la Mare, who was accompanied by the British Ambassador and SEATO Council Representative, Sir Anthony Rumbold (right) was on his way to a British heads of mission conference in Hongkong.

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Pakistan's new Foreign Minister and SEATO Council member, who was sworn into office on July 20 at Rawalpindi.

Army Reorganisation

The Australian Minister for the Army, Mr. J.M. Fraser, said on May 25 that the sweeping reorganisation of the Australian Army now in progress was needed to give the Army essential flexibility because of the deterioration in Australia's strategic position due to recent events in South-East Asia.

He said that from June more than 7,000 Australian troops including national service conscripts would be serving outside mainland Australia. The Minister said the raising of an 8th battalion in August, forecast in earlier announcements, was part of a 60 per cent expansion programme for the Army.

Approval has been given for expenditure on capital equipment to be increased to about $44.8 million in the present financial year, $56 million next year and $67.2 million the year after.

The Minister said $94 million was being spent on new Army building in Australia and Papua-New Guinea during the financial year now coming to an end. (AIS).

PR-MALAYSIA TIES

On the occasion of the exchange of notes on normalization of relations between the Philippines and Malaysia on June 3, 1966 the Prime Minister of Thailand Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, sent the following telegram to President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines:

"It is a source of gratification for me to learn that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has normalized its relations with Malaysia. Since Thailand is a close friend of both the Philippines and Malaysia, I wish therefore to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the people and Government of Thailand our heartfelt congratulations to the people and Government of the Philippines on this memorable occasion. It is my firm belief that such a gesture of the Philippine Government will further enhance peace and stability not only between the two countries but also in the entire region as well."

A similar message was sent on the same occasion by the Prime Minister to the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Message of Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines on the same occasion:

"The Thai Government and all of us here in Thailand learn with deep gratification that the Philippine Government is exchanging notes with the Government of Malaysia to normalize the relations between the two countries.

"Both the Philippines and Malaysia are close friends of Thailand. Indeed the three of us have been partners in the Association of South-East Asia (ASA). With the formal recognition of Malaysia and normalization between Thailand's ASA pertners, the association which has for almost three years suspended its activities can now be expected to spring back to life and to pursue its worthy objectives with renewed vigour and energy for the benefit of our respective nations and peoples.

"This is an occasion for rejoicing which marks an important step toward active regional cooperation for which South-East Asia stands in great need. I wish therefore on behalf of the Government and people of Thailand to extend to the Government and people of the Philippines as well as to the Government and people of Malaysia our heartfelt felicitations. I have been encouraged to hope that, with the resumption of normal relations between our two friends and neighbours, the prospect for closer cooperation in our region is taking a brighter turn. With regained confidence, the three of us together, and possibly with others who may join us, can continue with our common efforts to bring peace, progress and prosperity to our respective countries as well as to the entire region of South-East Asia." (PRD).

Twenty-seven Thai students accepted for admission by the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok have taken a special course to develop their ability in the use of English. Mrs. William Venuti, a teacher loaned to the School by the AUA Language Centre for the course is shown here with three of her students. From left: Chaunpis Phongphaiboon (public health engineering), Suphat Vongvisessomjai (hydraulic engineering) and Pranot Rongsriyam (transportation engineering).

MP. in Viet-Nam

Four Members of the New Zealand Parliament visited Viet-Nam in May. The party was led by Mr. Duncan MacIntyre, Chairman of the Defence Committee, of the House of Representatives and included the Hon. Hugh Watt, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Logan Sloane, and Dr. Martin Finlay.

"Over the past four or five years it has become established practice for members to make regular visits to South-East Asia", the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, said, in announcing the visit. "I know that members on both sides of the House greatly value the opportunity such visits provide to gain first-hand knowledge of an area which is of such concern to New Zealand, and I am certain that these visits are of benefit not only to the members themselves but to the House as a whole and to New Zealand generally." (NZIS).

UK Tribute to Thai Progress, Influence

Excerpts from a speech given by Mr. Michael Stewart, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Thailand, on June 23, 1966.

Stability and real strength, that gain the admiration and respect of other nations, are not achieved by empty postures on the international stage but by hard work in the development of the resources of the country, to build up its prosperity from its roots, by sound administration and by the development of a people feeling that they are both participating in and benefitting from the growth of their country. Thailand has a proud history of independence and respect from other countries and is most successfully developing the techniques needed to maintain that independence, both economic and political, in the rapidly changing circumstances and pressures of the modern world.

The progress of your country draws our unstinted admiration. I understand that the value of industrial production has risen by 60 per cent in the last ten years, while over the last five years there has been an increase in the *per capita* income of your people of more than 25 per cent. I am sure that wise planning in your two national plans is responsible in a great measure for this and I am gland that the United Kingdom has beed able to play a part in this development. We ourselves have world wide commitments to help the developing nation and in particular those of the Commonwealth but however much our resources are strained we shall always do our best to help countries such as Thailand who put our aid to such good purposes.

From this rather general picture of the success of a nation I should like to pass for a minute to the success of an individual—since it is indeed individuals who build nations. I am referring to our host, His Excellency your Foreign Minister, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote peace in South-East Asia. Particularly I must congratulate him on his notable success in bringing together the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia earlier this month and so paving the way for signature of the Bangkok agreement which we hope and pray will end the struggle between these two great and neighbouring countries. As an old and trusted friend of both Malaysia and Indonesia, no one was better qualified than Mr. Thanat Khoman to mediate where necessary and to work for an Asian solution to this essentially Asian problem.

As we have appreciated Mr. Thanat's activities over the ending of Indonesian confrontation so do we appreciate his vision of the future of South-East Asia. However much nations from other parts of the world can help, the real security of a country, and indeed an area, can only be achieved by its own efforts. In the modern world the smaller countries are like the single twig in the fable. If they stay single and separate they can be broken, if they bind themselves together they become too powerful to succumb. For this reason we have always welcomed regional associations. We believe these should be based on the positive objectives of encouraging the prosperity of the peoples of their countries, of developing their economic and trading links and their mutual political understanding, as well as on the basis of mutual defence against outside aggression. The best defence against subversion is undoubtedly economic and social contentment.

British-Thai Friendship

I am proud to think that our friendship may have contributed some encouragement to your country to maintain its independence and the values which are under increasingly heavy pressure from an ideology and a power that are inimical to the peaceful development of different peoples in their own ways. The basis for our friendship is indeed the sharing of certain values: toleration, a determination that people should be enabled to live out their lives peacefully and in ways of their own choosing, that the benefits of the modern world should be shared as widely as possible among them. These, coupled with determination to defend ourselves with all the means at our disposal against Communism, give us a common ground for standing together despite the physical distance that separates our two countries. We in Britain know that Thailand's stability has a great influence in the rest of the area: indeed I would like to suggest that it is for this reason that Bangkok has become a focal point in the attempts now being made to work out peaceful solutions to some of the differences existing in the area. We shall do everything in our power to help you maintain this happy position.

After I have finished my visit here I am going on to the meeting of the South-East Asia Treaty

Organization at Canberra. I am very glad before doing this to be visiting the permanent home of the Organization and to have the opportunity to renew contact with the Foreign Minister before the meeting. I know that we shall have much in common in our views and am sure that as in the past our close and friendly cooperation will continue. I regard the annual meeting of the Organization as providing a valuable opportunity for the member countries to exchange views about the many issues troubling Asia, which has become the focal point of the most serious tensions that now exist between the free world and the Communist bloc. We need our collective wisdom and determination to chart our way through the heavy seas that lie ahead of us. (BIS).

NZ-PR DIPLOMATIC TIES

New Zealand has appointed Mr. R.L.G. Challis as New Zealand Minister to the Philippines.

Mr. Challis, who is at present New Zealand Commissioner in Hong Kong, will retain his present post and will be concurrently accredited to the Philippines.

The Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake commented on May 19 that in extending New Zealand's diplomatic representation to the Philippines the Government was not only reciprocating the Philippines' own diplomatic ties with New Zealand but was taking into account the Philippines' long-standing and increasing importance to New Zealand and to the whole South and South-East Asian region.

Both countries, through their membership of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Asian Development Bank and the Colombo Plan, have common interests in contributing to economic progress in South and South-East Asia.

New Zealand and the Philippines are likewise interested in increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. The two Governments have also, through their membership in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, been closely associated in matters concerning the defence of the region.

"Diplomatic representation in the Philippines will of course facilitate the work of New Zealand businessmen and officials wishing to promote trade and travel there", Mr. Holyoake, said. (NZIS).

Unrest in Viet-Nam: 'Deep Concern' in NZ

"Despite the political unrest in South Viet-Nam, it is clear that the conflicting elements in the community are united in their determination to resist the imposition of a Communist dictatorship," the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoakes said on May, 19, in a comment on current Vietnamese developments.

"Nevertheless, the renewal of political unrest is naturally a matter of deep concern to New Zealand", he said.

"New Zealand had welcomed the commitment of the present Vietnamese Government to hasten the return to a civilian form of administration, and I personally thought that the proposal to hold elections for an assembly to draw up a constitution for the country was the most sensible way of reconciling the divergent views of the various civilian elements and the military leaders. I hope that it will still prove possible to make progress in this direction."

Mr. Holyoake said that he was deeply conscious of the problems of developing a stable and effective government in South Viet-Nam, particularly in view of the exigencies of war conditions and the absence of a well-established tradition of parliamentary democracy.

"Nevertheless, it is evident that recent events in South Viet-Nam can scarcely contribute towards the evolution of an administration which will engage the talents and respect of all sections of the Vietnamese people and enable them to concentrate their attention on the overriding problem of resisting North Vietnamese aggression."

The manner by which the South Vietnamese set about putting their own house in order is for the Vietnamese themselves to decide, Mr. Holyoake said. "As one of the countries which has contributed both civilian and military assistance in order to help establish conditions in which the South Vietnamese can determine their own future free from external intervention, New Zealand has some right, however, to express its concern over recent developments. I hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the South Vietnamese leaders of all sections of the community will recognise their obligation not only to their own people but also to their allies to settle their differences as quickly and peacefully as possible and will turn their undivided attention once more to the defence of their country." (NZIS).

Close Teamwork in SEATO Sea Exercise

SEATO exercise "Sea Imp" has made a positive and significant contribution to the readiness of SEATO maritime and air forces, Rear Admiral Charles P. Mills, Director of the Exercise, said on June 6. Admiral Mills is Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, British Far East Fleet.

"Sea Imp", the 30th exercise held since the formation of SEATO in 1954, was one of the largest of the nine maritime exercises, he said. It involved 45 ships, including 6 submarines, some 100 aircraft of all types and about 14,000 service personnel.

Six of the SEATO member nations-Australia, Britain, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States—contributed.

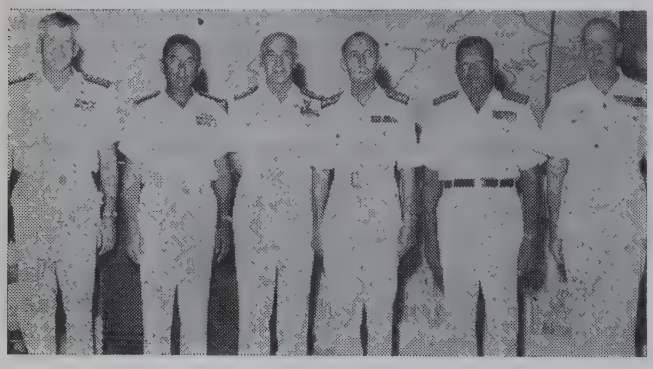
Britain and the United States were co-sponsors and provided the Exercise Director, and Deputy Exercise Director Rear-Admiral Roy M. Isaman, Commander Patrol Force Seventh Fleet.

"Thailand is the host nation for this exercise and on behalf of the SEATO forces I would like to express our appreciation for the excellent facilities provided for our visit," Admiral Mills continued.

"In particular I wish to thank the Royal Thai Navy who have made available their fine Naval Academy for the initial phases of the exercise reconstruction and the critique.

"Sea Imp' started on May 19 when ships and air craft of all participating nations assembled in Manila. After six days of intensive harbour and sea training, the exercise began on May 26, terminating here in Bangkok today.

Senior officers attending the final critique on Exercise "Sea Imp", from left: Rear-Admiral F.B. Gilkeson, Commander Anti-submarine Warfare Group 3, US Navy; Rear Admiral Roy M. Isaman, Commander Patrol Force, US Seventh Fleet; Rear-Admiral V.A.T. Smith, Flag Officer Commanding Australian Fleet; Vice Admiral Sir Flank Twiss, Commander, British Far East Fleet; Admiral Charoon Chalermtirana, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy; and Rear Admiral C.P. Mills, Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, British Far East Fleet and Exercise Director.



"Primarily a convoy defence exercise, the accent throughout was on teamwork as it called for the co-ordination and integration of the naval and air arms of the different SEATO nations.

"As might be expected, slightly different national operational procedures were experienced in the initial phase. However, I was extremely gratified to observe the rapid welding of a unified force. This teamwork which existed from then onwards allowed us to use advanced tactics which are not normally possible in a multi-nation exercise of this nature.

"The fact that the forces of the different SEATO nations can work together in close harmony makes a tremendous contribution to our flexibility and strength."

Admiral Mills said the exercise was basically designed to practise the forces in their operational role in protecting a military convoy from submarine, surface and air attacks, employing the lessons learned in previous SEATO exercises.

"To this end I consider we have been highly successful," he added.

"Of course, during the first two days of the exercise we had to cope with an unexpected enemy—typhoon Judy. In this connection I would like to mention, indeed praise, the smallest ship in the fleet, the Philippine Navy frigate Rizal, which exhibited outstanding qualities of seamanship, tenacity and operational efficiency under these arduous conditions.

"Throughout the exercise much realism was afforded by the initiative and skill of the forces assigned to the aggressor role. I would like especially to pay tribute to the Fifth Fighter Wing of the Philippine Air Force who showed great spirit in pressing home their attacks, and the skill of the six US and British submarines, who continually harrassed the fleet on its 2,000-mile voyage across the South Chian Sea.

"The 'friendly' forces were ably commanded by Rear-Admiral Smith, Flag Officer Commanding the Australian Fleet, in the first phase, and Rear-Admiral Gilkeson, Commander Anti-Submarine Warfare Group Three, in the final stage.

"I would like to thank, too, the operational staff, and the officers and men of the force for the capable manner in which they have undertaken their respective tasks.

"It is fitting that the final events of exercise 'Sea Imp' take place in Bangkok. Since the birth of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, Thailand has contributed heavily towards furthering its precepts. In addition to being the site of SEATO Headquarters, many of the social, economic and educational projects of the organization are conducted here."

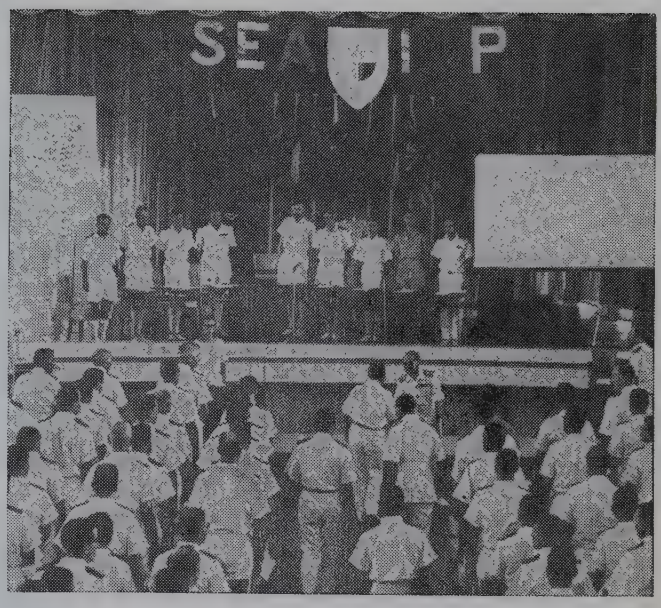
'Sea Imp' Critique

Excerpt from an address by the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy, Admiral Charoon Chalermtiarana, at the critique of SEATO Exercise "Sea Imp" at the Thai Naval Academy, June 9, 1966.

For years it has been distinctly apparent that Thailand, along with other SEATO member nations represented here today, is joined by the common bond of belief that SEATO is an organization capable of maintaining peace and security in South-East Asia. As you know, the present situation of South-East Asia is risky because of the enemy's insistence to continue to infiltrate agents into the countries for the purpose of subverting the minds and loyalty of the people to their governments. As SEATO member nations, we must continue to be more cooperative in every means, particularly in our military endeavours, so that through understanding, shared opinions, devotion and sacrifice, an effective combined force can be maintained to counter the Communist threat.

It is apparent that since 1957, every SEATO maritime exercise has shown progress in the handling of combined forces because of the knowledge gained from experience of basic exercises of years ago and also present advanced type operations. These experiences and progress will serve well in the task of obstructing and neutralizing the antagonistic efforts of the Communist, in their attempts to devour South-East Asia.

Regrettably, the Royal Thai Navy was unable to send units of the fleet to participate in exercise SEA IMP. It is because of the present crisis along some part of the border. However, we have tried in every way possible to support the exercise as best as we could. Continually, I have received reports from the Royal Thai naval officers serving on the planning staff that the combined planning and preparation for the exercise has proceeded in a very smooth manner, and that details have been worked out carefully with much deliberation. It is gratifying to see that the concept of training for this exercise matches the situation in South-East Asia as it is today and to our benefit and also the assembling of forces and combined manoeuvring are on time and well done.



Final critique of SEATO maritime exercise "Sea Imp" took place at the Royal Thai Naval Academy on June 9. Photo shows officers assembled for the discussion.

Defence Notes

Britain and Australia will discuss the possibilities of sharing equipment for the American F-111 bomber which both are buying as their new strike aircraft. Australia has ordered 24 F-111s. First production models will come off the assembly line about next February. Test machines have flown at two and a half times the speed of sound. (Radio Australia).

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The British submarine Tabard has carried out a series of exercises with ships of the Royal New Zealand Naby and aircraft of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

* * *

New Zealand defence expenditure will be increased this year by 18 per cent to a total of $134 million. The Minister of Finance, Mr. H.R. Lake, said the Government was convinced of the need for adequate defence preparations in view of the difficult situation in South-East Asia. (NZIS).

* * *

Air Vice Marshal Sidney Hughes, a New Zealander, will take up the post of Commander-in-Chief, British Far East Air Force at Singapore in August, with the rank of air marshal. AVM Hughes has been Deputy Controller of Aircraft at the Ministry of Aviation in London.

NZ TO SPEND MORE ON ARMED FORCES

New Zealand has increased its defence budget by 18 per cent to a total of $134 million. The increase, which was announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr. H.R. Lake, in presenting the 1966-67 Budget in the House of Representatives, was forecast in a White Paper on May 27.

Steps to maintain and improve the effectiveness of the armed forces include the construction of a fourth frigate for delivery in 1970-71. Army equipment purchases will be doubled to $7.28 million with the aim of having the field force fully equipped by 1968, and an Army Regular Force emergency reserve will be formed.

Combat aircraft will be ordered to replace the Canberras now in service by 1970. The ceiling of the Territorial Force will be raised from 10,000 to 11,000.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. D.J. Eyre, said these decisions were to ensure that New Zealand was adequately safeguarded, and that international commitments could be met.

Speaking to veterans of the Crete campaign in Auckland a few days earlier, Mr. Eyre said that a peaceful country had two choices—to have sufficient strength to defend itself if attacked, or to be prepared to surrender ignominiously at the first active threat by an aggressor.

There was no such thing as neutrality without teeth, he said. Even though alliances brought obligations, the only permanent guarantee of freedom for the small countries, including New Zealand, was to band together to resist the threat of aggression.

The only hope for peace and stability in the South-East Asian and Pacific regions lay in the strength New Zealand had as a full partner in the council of small nations banded together for mutual security, he added. (NZIS).

APPRECIATION

The chairman of the South Viet-Nam Directory Lt. Gen. Nguyen-Van-Thieu, sent a telegram to President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, on June 14 thanking him and the people of the Philippines for the recent desision to send an engineer contingent to Viet-Nam.

In the telegram, Gen. Thieu stated that "the vote was a personal success of Your Excellency but it also testifies to the generosity and sympathy of the Philippine Congress toward the Republic of Viet-Nam.

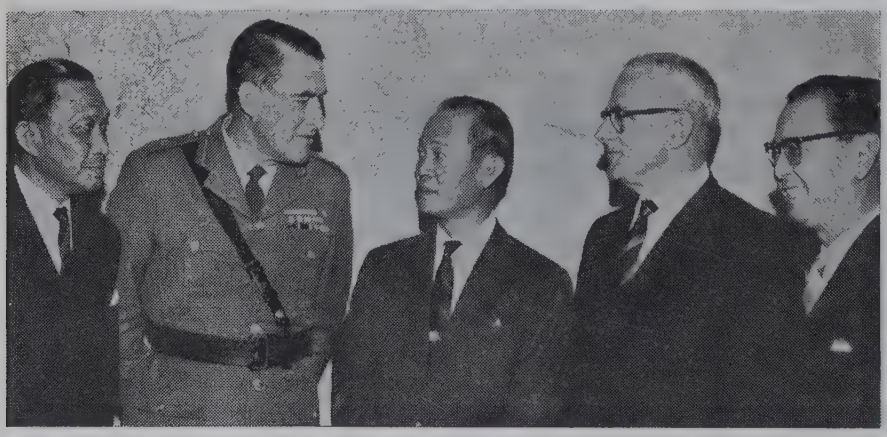
"This precious contribution helps consolidate the determined position of Free World nations united to resist the Communist overt aggression and to safeguard security in South-East Asia". (VIS).

CENTO Military Seminar

A selected group of high-ranking officers from CENTO countries attended a four-day seminar in the CENTO Professional Military Development Program at McDill Air Force Base in Florida from June 13 to 17. Papers, discussions and demonstrations were on the topic, "Close Air Support of Ground Forces".

Following the seminar there was a ten-day inspection tour of military installations in the United States.

The objective of the program, initiated by the United States, is the furtherance of military professionalism in the armed forces of the CENTO nations. (CENTO).



Seventeen members of the 1965-66 class at the Thai National Defence College visited Army, Navy and Air Force establishments in New Zealand from May 22 to 27. The party was led by Rear Admiral Prasong Pibulsonggram, who is shown here (centre) with (from left) Mr. Chaem Thipkomut, Director-General of the Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Lieutenant General L.W. Thornton, Chief of the New Zealand Defence Staff, Mr. W. Hutchings, Acting Secretary of Defence, and Mr. Luckie Wasiksiri, charge d'affaires of the Royal Thai Embassy in Wellington.

Lieutenant-General Jesus Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO visited the Australian Staff College, Queenscliff, Victoria, during his visit to Australian. Here, General Vargas, (right) talks with (from left) Major F.J. Wasko of the United States Army, the Commandant of the Staff College Brigadier G.F. Larkin and Major D. C. Agustin of the Philippines Army. Major Wasko and Major Agustin are students at the College.

Director of SEATO Exercise "Sea Imp", Rear Admiral C.P. Mills, who is Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, British Far East Fleet, calls on SEATO Deputy Secretary-General David A. Wraight at SEATO Headquarters. Mr. Wraight is a former Secretary of the New Zealand Navy Department.

Major General Thomas B. Whitehouse (right) pins the Legion of Honor on Colonel Richard C. Bender at a ceremony at SEATO Headquarters. Col. Bender received the award for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" as US Military Adviser's Representative in the SEATO Military Planning Office from May, 1964 to June 1966.

Air Commodore N. Ford, Australian observer in Exercise "Sea Imp" called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas before returning to Australia. At left is Group Captain J.M. Sutherland, Australian Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters.

Main Aircraft of the French Air Force

by Georges Marey

Who predicted the disappearance of the aircraft pilot within a few years? The prophet was wrong. The aircraft manned by a human crew remains the basis of modern air forces, despite the existence of more and more missiles of increasing sophistication.

The French Air Force, year by year and from one program to another, is modernising itself by renewing its equipment with the support of a dynamic aircraft industry. It is preparing for the future by planning and commissioning the aircraft of tomorrow, often in cooperation with allied forces.

Air power occupies a place of the first importance in the French national defence plan; the operation of the nuclear strategic force depends upon it, and at the same time, its tactical strength is one of the essential pillars of the armed forces.

What the French call the "first generation" of the nuclear strategic force is built round the combination of the atomic bomb and bomber aircraft. The aircraft is the Mirage IV A, built by the Dassault company, the first of which were produced at the beginning of 1964. It is a delta-wing aircraft, with two SNECMA jets made in France, and weighs 30 tons. Its jet engines give it a speed in excess of Mach 2. It has a long range, which can be increased if it is refuelled in the air by a Boeing KC 135 flying tanker. The navigation and bomb delivery system are the result of several years of study and the commissioning of more than 10 prototypes. The crew consists of a pilot and navigator-bombardier.

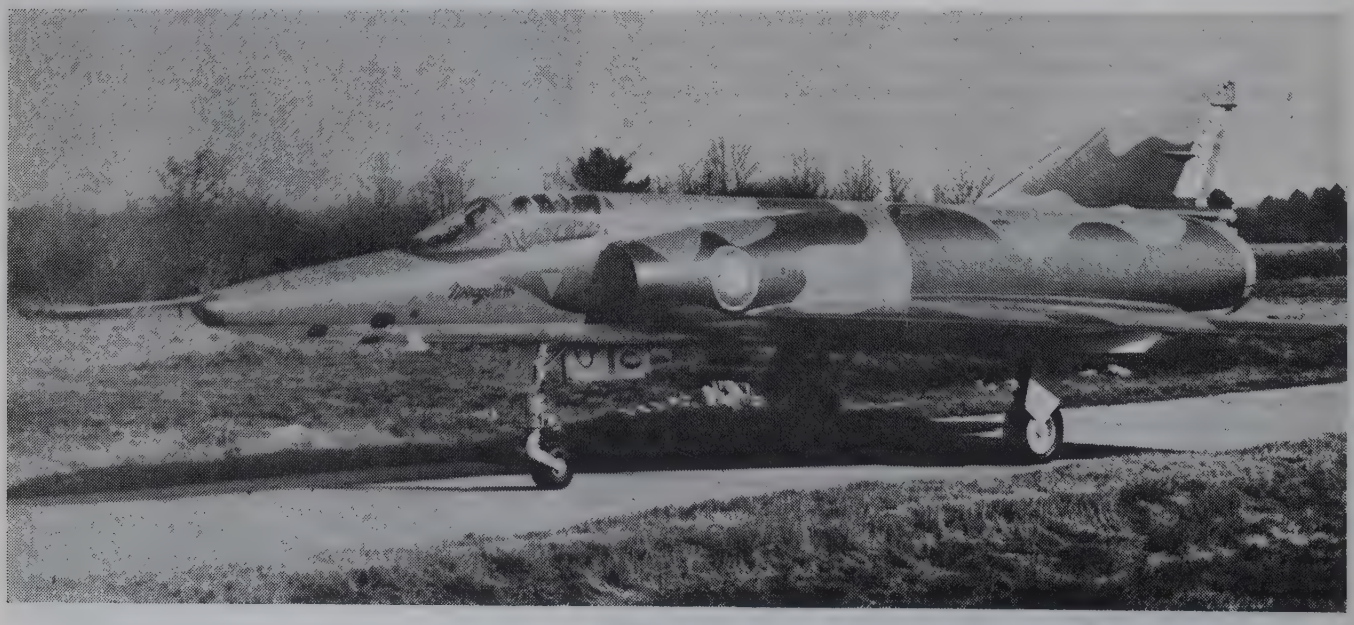
Sixty-two of these aircraft have been ordered; 50 of them will be incorporated in squadrons of the Strategic Air Command in 1966.

The Mirage III, another product of the same aeronatical construction firm, is the tactical aircraft *par excellence*. It is lighter than the Mirage IV (it weighs 12 tons) and has a similar design. Yet with its Atar jet engine and SEPR ramjet, it also flies at twice the speed of sound.

It is distinguished by being an aircraft of many uses, designed for a very wide range of missions: interception at high altitude, tactical support, photographic reconnaissance. This versatility is achieved by the use of a range of equipment, quickly interchangeable, corresponding to each type of mission.

A distinction may thus be made between types C,R,E, and B, all in services with the French Air Force, and types O and S which have been delivered abroad: type O in Australia, and S in Switzerland. Other models again — V,G,F, and T — are in the planning or construction stages.

The Mirage III C is a single-seat all-weather interceptor and day fighter-bomber. It is armed with



Mirage III R.

missiles (Matra 530, AS 30), cannon, and rockets or bombs. This aircraft is used by many fighter squadrons.

The Mirage III R is designed for day and night reconnaissance at medium and low altitudes. The III E with Cyrano radar is suited both to interception at low altitudes and bombing with both atomic and conventional bombs. It is the principal aircraft of the tactical air forces, and large orders have been placed for it this year. Like the III R, the III E has a speed of Mach 2.15 and a takeoff weight of 13 tons.

Finally, the Mirage III B is the two-seater type, intend for the training of pilots on sophisticated aircraft. It has the same armament as the type C.

Franco-Gorman cooperation

So far as transport aircraft are concerned, the Transall C 160 is the outcome of an agreement signed by the Federal Republic of Germany and France for the purpose of creating a common successor to the old and faithful Nord 2501, with which the air forces of both countries were equipped. Technical cooperation was established for this purpose between the Nord Aviation company, and the two German firms of Hamburger Flugzeugbau and Weser Flugzeugbau.

The Transall (Transport-Alliance) is a military assault transport intended for the carrying of airborne troops, vehicles and equipment, for parachute drops of men and of heavy loads, for the supplying of combat units, and the evacuation of wounded. It has a carrying capacity of 15 tons. With two Rolls-Royce turbo-prop engines, it has a range of 4,500 kilometres and an average speed of 500 kilometres an hour. Fifty are now being made for the French Air Force and 110 for the Luftwaffe.

And now we turn to the studies and projects relating to several new types of aircraft.

In order to ensure the replacement of current service aircraft, the program covering the modernization of French armaments up to 1970 provides for the construction of a training and tactical support aircraft (ECAT) and for a vertical landing and takeoff aircraft (VTOL).

The ECAT — to which the name Jaguar will be given — is the outcome of work done by the firm of Breguet on the short takeoff Breguet 121. This aircraft was accepted by the British Government and is the subject of an agreement signed on May 17, 1965. It will serve as a trainer for young pilots before they are assigned to front-line machines like the Mirage III or IV, and also as a tactical aircraft giving support to ground forces. In its initial form, the project was for a relatively simple and cheap aircraft. The search for additional refinements, however, threatens to hold back its completion.

The vertical takeoff and landing aircraft is at the prototype stage. It consists of the Mirage III V (yet another member of the Mirage family) built on the principle of independent jets. It is equipped with two Rolls Royce RB 162 jets for climbing and a SNECMA jet (now type TF 104 and in the near future TF 306) for forward propulsion.

The Dassault company has made many trials with the experimental Balzac aircraft which is lighter (6 tons against 12 for the Mirage) and less complicated, in order to make a fuller study of vertical flight. The Balzac made its first flight in February, 1965. Experiments are continuing with the two prototypes of the Mirage III V; they are delicate, because the problem of transition, that is, from vertical to horizontal flight and vice versa, is difficult to resolve.

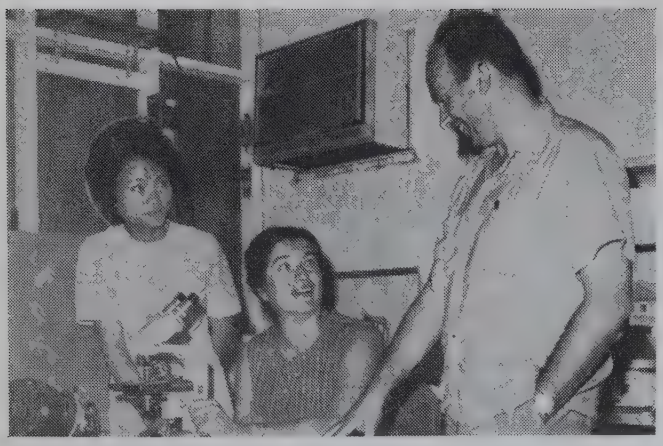
Variable geometry

A program to develop a variable geometry aircraft with pivoted wings, capable of being extended or retracted in flight, has been drawn up in collaboration with the British. This will be an aircraft of 16 to 18 tons' weight, lighter than the American F 111. The variable geometry aircraft would be capable of flight at high or low altitudes, at speeds of 150 kilometres an hour or 2,500 km. an hour, and of landing or taking off from short airstrips. It should satisfy all the tactical requirements of the air and naval air forces of the two countries over a period of some ten years. It could be carried on small aircraft carriers.

If all goes well, the variable geometry aircraft should fly towards 1972.

The French Air Force has seen the need to plan the establishment of an arms system to fill the period of waiting for the commissioning of this aircraft of remarkable performance and immense possibilities. Work is going forward now, for this reason, on a project to build an aircraft flying at twice the speed of sound, equipped with a TF 106 jet, heavier and more costly than the Mirage, and yet capable of using very short airstrips. This aircraft could be the precursor in service of the variable geometry type.

Two prototypes of the Mirage F 2 have been ordered and should be in the air before the end of 1966. Experts judge that this machine, which will undoubtedly signal the beginning of a new Mirage generation, should be one of the most highly developed aircraft of the world. (FIS).



Professor Avivah Zuckerman (centre) well-known parasitologist and malariologist, from Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, is shown working on the structure of malaria antigens at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok. With her are Dr. Dan Spira, her assistant, and Dr. Katcharinee Pinswasdi, a Thai parasitologist on the laboratory staff.

Israeli Malaria Expert at SEATO Laboratory

Professor Avivah Zuckerman of Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, a parasitologist widely known for her work on malaria, Completed a study of the structure of the antigens of malaria parasites at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in June. She worked at the laboratory with her assistant Dr. Dan Spira, also of Hadassah Medical School.

Professor Zuckerman is engaged in a long-term research project begun in Jerusalem about 10 years ago, and continued last year at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and in Gambia, West Africa.

Professor Zuckerman went from Bangkok to the National Primate Center, University of California. She spent several weeks at the Center, in Davis, California on another stage of her investigations concerning malaria of monkeys before returning to Jerusalem.

The quest for more information still needed on the parasitological and immunological aspects of malaria—the purpose of Professor Zuckerman's research—involves comparative studies of bird, rodent, monkey and human malaria antigens. It is a lengthy process, as parasites, unlike bacteria, have not been successfully cultivated for experimental use and must be painstakingly collected from infected humans and animals.

Working in close collaboration with Dr. Robert Desowitz, chief of the SEATO Laboratory's department of parasitology, Professor Zuckerman and Dr. Spira commuted between the laboratory in Bangkok and its malaria research stations in the provinces, where clinical, entomological and other studies on malaria are being concurrently conducted by the SEATO teams cooperating with the Thai health authorities.

UK MEDICAL AID

The United Kingdom will make its biggest direct aid contribution to South Viet-Nam in August when a British medical team leaves by air for Saigon under a five-year scheme, costing $1,400,000.

Four leading British doctors and six senior nurses will take over surgery at Saigon's Phi Dong Hospital where 400 children share 200 beds and where there is an acute shortage of staff and modern equipment an official of the Ministry of Overseas Development Ministry said in London.

The team — Britain's first medical mission to South Viet-Nam — will also teach young Vietnamese doctors and nurses the latest medical techniques.

They were invited by the South Viet-Nam government. The leader is Dr. Philip Rainsford Evans, director of paediatrics at Guy's Hospital, London.

The scheme is to be financed from the Colombo Plan budget for technical assistance to South-East Asian countries. (Reuter).

MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS

The British Government has presented to the Thai National Security Command as part of the United Kingdom assistance program under SEATO, three fully-equipped mobile general clinics. Each unit consists of two Land Rovers, specially modified to contain medical equipment and to carry stretcher cases. Supporting units have been supplied by the Thai Government, together with teams of doctors, nurses and other staff. The British equipment is intended to cover general medical treatment, minor operations, gallstone treatment, child delivery and dental treatment.

The teams will operate in the North-East, the North and the South, and will be deployed specifically on behalf of the people in remote villages in these areas. The "Rover Doctors" as they have been called, will work spells of two months at a time, under the charge of Major General Phung Phintuyothin, Director-General of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, and under the general supervision of the National Security Command. (PRD).

Anti-Malaria Campaign

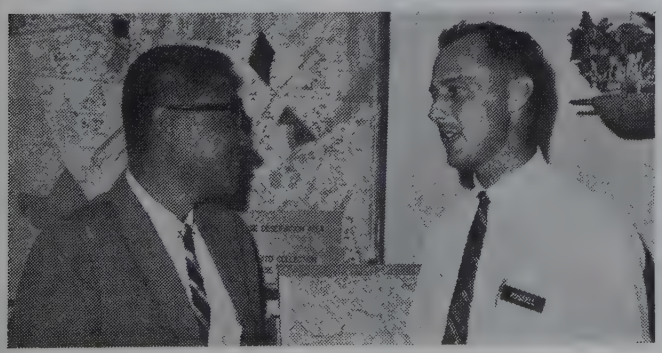
Another phase in Thailand's battle to wipe out malaria came to an end in June when workers in the National Malaria Eradication Project complete the spraying of DDT on the interior surfaces of four and one half million homes, housing 22 million persons.

The goal of this campaign, which began in March, is to spray all houses in the malaria-bearing anopheles mosquito area before the start of the rainy season, when the number of mosquitos normally increases. A second round of spraying, reaching about 10 million villagers living in areas where conditions present special problems, will be conducted from August through October. Thailand is being aided in her efforts to eliminate the malaria-bearing anopheles mosquitos by the United States and the World Health Organization (WHO).

This year's malaria eradication program will involve nearly eight million pounds of DDT and a small army of malaria workers. Malaria, once Thailand's leading cause of death, has been reduced, 85 per cent since 1949, the year DDT was first used in a pilot project in Chiengmai Province.

Immediately following the Second World War, malaria claimed an estimated 45,000 to 50,000 lives in Thailand each year. This imposed an incalculable drain on the nation's economy. In 1949, the Ministry of Health recorded 38,048 deaths from malaria, a rate of 201 deaths per 100,000 people; malaria cases were estimated at 3,800,000 by the Ministry. By 1964, the death rate had dropped to 18 deaths per 100,000. However, malaria still remains a formidable health problem with an estimated 400,000 cases and more than 5,000 deaths in Thailand each year. (USIS).

Dr. Juan C. Portes, assistant professor of epidemiology and public health at the Institute of Hygiene, University of the Philippines, confers with Major Philip Russell, chief of the department of virology, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok. Dr. Portes spent ten months at the laboratory studying the epidemiology of haemorrhagic fever under a SEATO Fellowship.



SEATO Medical Research Laboratory is studying encephalitis in collaboration with Thai health authorities. Here at the Bang Phra farm of the serum division of the Saovabha Institute, where imported Australian horses have died of this disease, are from left: Major Philip Russell, chief of the department of virology, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Dr. Sakol Rohityothin, chief of the institute's serum division, and Dr. Douglas J. Gould, chief of the laboratory's department of medical entomology.

RICE PEST ERADICATION

The Thai Government, with American cooperation, has undertaken a rice pest eradication campaign in the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) districts of Nakorn Phanom, Sakol Nakorn, and Ubol provinces. The eradication campaign is primarily aimed at gall-midge, a winged mosquito-sized insect, which ravages and destroys rice crops throughout South-East Asia; however, it also includes lesser rice pests. The work is being carried out through the cooperation of the Committee for Accelerated Rural Development (CARD), the Rice Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the US Operations Mission to Thailand.

The governors of the three north-eastern provinces have been designated as project managers in their areas for the program. Each governor heads a committee of provincial officers which includes the Deputy Governor for Accelerated Rural Development, the Rice Officer, the Agricultural Officer, and the Community Development Officer.

The activity for this year involves 750 sprayers and 15 tons of chemicals. To ensure proper use of the chemicals, demonstrations are being organized by the governors' offices. The chemicals, which are given free of charge, will be distributed to the farmer only after he has learned to use them properly.

Thailand and the United States are each spending more than $50,000 on the project this year. Next year a much larger program costing approximately $500,000 is planned. (PRD).

WELLINGTON IN THE AIR AGE

Enclosed by rugged ranges rising to 2,000ft and more, New Zealand's capital city of Wellington had so little flat land when it was young that it had to dredge from its magnificent harbour much of the ground on which its main business and commercial centre is built.

A former mayor once said: "God created Auckland, but the engineer made Wellington."

Immense engineering problems have been faced in developing the steep, hilly terrain to provide not only the space and transport facilities for a modern city but also an airport only a few minutes' journey from its centre. In a century, the landscape has been revolutionised to give Wellington the facilities needed by a capital which is not only the seat of the legislature and administration, but also a principal centre of commerce and industry, and the hub of the nation's transport System.

Transport, in fact has been the key to Wellington's development, first by sea, then by road and rail, and today by air transport. The building of the new Wellington airport is perhaps the greatest engineering feat in the city's history.

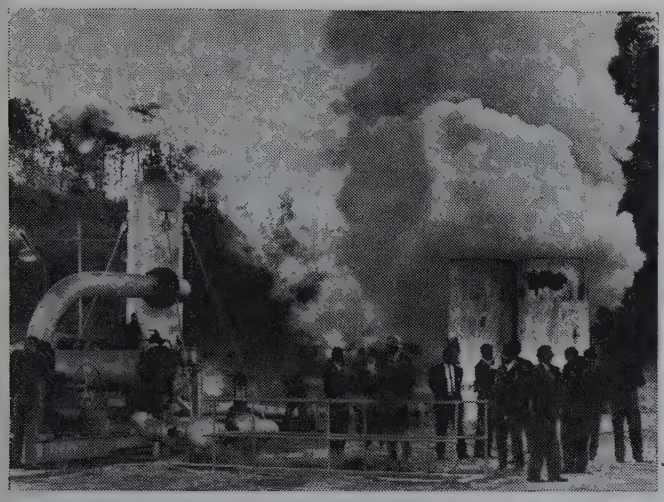
Handicapped in the air age by its geography, Wellington has, with the Government as a partner, shrugged off timidity and carved itself a modern single-runway airport across an isthmus closer to the city's heart than many suburban bus terminals.

From July, 1959, internal and overseas services have worked the airport regularly, using precision-approach radar equipment when required. The airport is an overseas terminal for Air New Zealand and Qantas Australian services.

Location of the 5,350ft runway is a low-lying neck of land stretching from the ocean beach of Lyall Bay to the harbour arm of Evans Bay. Aircraft land and take off along an "open" valley dividing two 500ft-600ft ridges, suburban Miramar-Seatoun and Mt Victoria-Melrose.

This area, Rongotai, was the site of Wellington's original aerodrome for 30 years — since the first flight across the Tasman Sea from Australia to New Zealand, by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Mr. C.T.P. Ulm aroused ambitions in many New Zealand centres to be the venue of the take-off on the return flight. Rongotai (Maori for "sound of the sea"), hemmed in by hills, was unsuitable for the purpose, but enthusiasm for aviation stimulated the creation of a 45-acre aerodrome, opened late in 1929.

Heart of Wellington's port, business and administrative area, largely builton reclaimed land.



Thai National Defence College party in their tour of New Zealand in May visited the Wairakei geothermal electric project, where vast reserves of super-hot underground steam have been harnessed to generate electricity.

Shortage of sites

Many investigations revealed no more suitable location within 35 miles. Although, in the words of one committee, "the natural conditions about Wellington are distinctly unfavourable for the development of a large airport", the capital city is the key to the full and efficient use of New Zealand's internal airline potential because of its status, its central situation and its location on Cook Strait, the 20-mile-wide channel separating North and South Islands.

It has always been known that Wellington's airport (closed after the Second World War to larger aircraft because of its dangerous surroundings) must handle greater volumes of transit and terminal traffic, passengers and freight, than any other domestic centre. The problem was whether to set a new airport in the city itself, or develop an existing temporary aerodrome at Paraparaumu, 40 miles away. The decision was the courageous one, although now the development of Paraparaumu is again being considered as an overseas terminal because Rongotai has not the length for modern jets.

The precise siting of the runway to give maximum clearances was attended by problems making it an interesting feat of aviation engineering. It has over-water approaches of limited width because of the nearby hills, and approach lighting is impracticable because of the depth of water.

A spectacular rearrangement of the landscape therefore became the responsibility of New Zealand's Ministry of Works. One end of the 5,350ft runway was pushed out into Lyall Bay, exposed to ocean swell, and a large hill in the runway's path was removed, along with 180 homes and three factories.

An 850ft breakwater in Lyall Bay needed 3,250 concrete blocks and tetrapods, weighing 40,000 tons, and nearly 6,000 yards of concrete cap. The wall protecting the south-west corner of the runway required 1,525 tons of steel sheet-piling. Several acres of new ground were reclaimed in Evans Bay, and upon it most of the 180 homes were reerected after a road journey, either whole or in sections.

Nearby hills were shaved back to provide lateral clearance angles conforming to International Civil Aviation Organization requirements, and the total earthwork involved was over 4 million cu. yds. The final surface of the new runway is 38ft above sea level at one end and 19ft at the other.

Because of the surrounding obstructions, it was essential to provide the most modern aids to enable Wellington airport to be used at night and remain open in conditions of low ceiling and poor visibility.

Radar control essential

Surveillance (S.R.E.) and precision approach radar (P.A.R.) were therefore installed for the airport and the surrounding Cook Strait region, and were the first in New Zealand. In this comparatively congested area of converging air routes, used by different types of passenger aircraft along with heavy railways-air inter-island cargo traffic, radar enables ground-control centres to maintain effective management, day and night, in geographic conditions that are unusual for a major airport.

Tinakori Hill behind Parliament Buildings, Wellington, shows rugged terrain of the capital city.

View across the southern end of Wellington Airport, with Cook Strait on right.

The surveillance radar equipment is set on a peak of 1,636ft four miles west of the runway, and has the high power of 500 kW. Its 50 cm wavelength, a compromise between accurate pinpointing of aircraft positions and freedom from the "clutter" produced by heavy rain, needs a massive aerial system, a tubular-steel structure 55ft long and 16ft high, suitably strengthened to withstand Wellington's frequent high winds. Electric motors rotate the assembly at 10 revolutions a minute, reduced to five when winds exceed 70 miles an hour. Information from the installation is automatically relayed to Wellington regional air-traffic control centre (positions of all aircraft in the air within a radius of 100 miles) and to Wellington Airport control tower (aircraft within 30 miles).

Traffic inward bound for Wellington passes from regional-centre control to radar controllers in the airport tower, for landings in poor weather or at night by precision-approach radar. This equipment enables aircraft to be guided accurately from about 10 miles out to within 440 yards of touchdown, or in an emergency on to the runway itself. Normally, radar guidance ends when the letdown is completed to within 75 feet of the runway level, when the landing can be made visually. This installation does away with the need for an intricate pattern of approach lighting, usually provided at major airports for night landings but impracticable at Wellington because of the deep-water approaches.

All other normal airport area aids are provided for pilots. Installed on top of 640ft Mt Victoria, flanking the northern approach to the runway, are a non-directional radio beacon and distance-measuring equipment. On an 870ft peak in the northern suburb of Newlands is the outer locator of twin beacons, with the inner locator positioned at the Evans Bay end of the runway. The airport itself has the usual array of remotely-controlled threshold, runway and taxiway lighting with a dual "no-break" power system, obstruction lights, apron floodlighting and control tower beacon.

Airport facilities

Until a further stage of airport development can be undertaken, a former aircraft factory is the temporary terminal building. The terminal has a modern system of under-cover "finger" approaches to loading bays, facilities to provide a fast flow of passengers and baggage and several service concessions to cater for travellers' needs. A separate loading area handles the trans-Strait cargo business of New Zealand Railways' rail-air and car-ferry service, and National Airways Corporation has its own servicing hangar.

Wellington's airport, six miles and 20 minutes' driving from the heart of the city, has exceeded the traffic figures estimated for it when it first came into service. The rapid New Zealand increase in air traffic has been more marked at Wellington than at any other airport in the country.

In the year ended March 31, 1965, the airport handled 603,451 passengers, including 49,765 to or from overseas.

Nuclear Power to Make the Desert Bloom ?

Pakistan may attempt to turn one of the world's hottest and most useless desert wastes into an area of rich industrial activity with the help of nuclear power.

Within a few years, the arid Makran coast stretching westward from Karachi may be so transformed that it will be drawing development away from Indus river basin, at present the sole lifeline of west Pakistan.

Nuclear energy and communications are the keys to modernisation of the only district reputed to have kept out the Moghul invaders—and to have been the last to surrender to the British on the sub-continent in 1875.

The country's water problem is that East Pakistan has too much at the wrong time, while West Pakistan, over 1,000 miles away, never has enough.

Annual precipitation in the 25,000 square mile Makran area rarely amounts to more than about ten inches a year, which is sufficient to support a population of only six people per square mile. (About 1,020 people are packed into every square mile in East Pakistan).

Rain will never provide enough water to enable population centres and industry to spring up along the Arabian sea coast, scorched all the summer by temparatures well over 100 degrees Fahrenheit (around 40 degrees Centigrade).

The only alternative is to make it from the sea.

It sounds daring and even a little fantastic when it is considered that the United States is the only country yet operating a nuclear de-salination plant for such large scale commercial purposes.

But Dr. I.H. Usmani, chief architect of Pakistan's nuclear program believes that it is not only possible but practicable to harness the sea with a dual-purpose power and water de-salting plant on the Makran coast.

The project is not yet on the drawing-board, but the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) has agreed to carry out a feasibility survey.

The Makran coastal district, studded with a range of dry, barren hills attaining heights of over 4,000 feet, backs on to a part of Pakistan which is rich in mineral deposits.

Geologists, including some from the Soviet Union, are at present exploring for gas, oil, coal and iron.

The area, part of Baluchistan, is inhabited by tribesmen. Its resources are still almost totally untapped, and cut off from the rest of the province by poor communications.

An air service has been started along the coast by Pakistan International Airlines—but aeroplanes alone cannot make an adequate contribution to solving the problem of its economic seclusion.

Nor are minerals the area's only asset. The coastal region is considered by experts to be potentially fertile for agriculture, given enough water.

Even roads cannot be built without water. Dr. Usmani, chairman of the country's Atomic Energy Commission, believes that water can be found, and that once it is, the area stands a good chance of becoming a thriving and productive part of Pakistan.

He is not deterred by the cost of obtaining fresh water from the sea, up to now an expensive process. He agrees that countries with plenty of water from other sources would reject desalinated seawater as uneconomic if they had to pay, say, 20 cents per thousand gallons against ten cents from normal sources.

But in Pakistan, he says, "what are we to do—pay 20 cents or have no water at all? It is a challenge. There is the desert. And there is the blue Arabian sea."

The nuclear plant which he has proposed would be Pakistan's fourth, to be built in the 1970's. Before then, one will be operating near Karachi, producing power only, while another, planned for Rooppur, in East Pakistan, will be constructed with French and West German help.

A third power plant, again in East Pakistan, is already envisaged.

Side by side with nuclear schemes for the Makran coast, road engineers are now with funds from the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), driving a highway east from Karachi to the Iranian border. This will cross the centre of the area which Dr. Usmani sees as the great centre of future development.

The 400-mile road link is already sealed on a 75-mile stretch from Karachi to Lasbela.

Linked with the road plan is a scheme for building a new port at Ormara, about 150 miles west of Karachi. For, although Karachi has for years been a major Asian seaport, its shallow approaches and silting caused by the river Indus have restricted its use by the biggest ocean-going vessels. (Reuter).

NZ Aid to Malaysia, Thailand Reviewed

New Zealand has been giving substantial Colombo Plan aid to Malaysia and Thailand and new aid projects are already well under way, the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake said on May 24. "The Teachers' Training College near Sibu in Sarawak where New Zealand is contributing $504,000 to the construction and equipment of buildings and where New Zealand staff are already installed; and the feeder road project in North-East Thailand where 15 New Zealand Army engineers have begun to construct a major highway between Borabu and Buriram are two examples. For this latter project New Zealand will spend $1,260,000 over the next few years."

Mr. Holyoake said that new projects are continually being investigated and among those discussed at World Bank Consultative Group meetings in London were the possibility of New Zealand giving assistance to the building of a key bridge spanning the Padas river in Sabah. "In fact a New Zealand civil engineer has just returned from an on-the-spot survey in Sabah as a consultant to the Government under the Colombo Plan and will shortly be submitting his report for my consideration," Mr. Holyoake, said.

"Existing well-established New Zealand projects were also examined from the point of view of whether additional assistance would enhance their effectiveness. Some years ago New Zealand contributed £250,000 to the construction of a Faculty of Agriculture at Kuala Lumpur. Plans are now being considered for financing and staffing a special seed testing laboratory there.

"The establishment of university faculties of agriculture is a form of aid in which New Zealand has had long experience. Some time ago I announced that New Zealand would assist in erecting suitable buildings for such a faculty at Khonkaen university in North-East Thailand. A start on these buildings is expected shortly. Professor Schwass, the Government's newly appointed overseas adviser in agricultural education, will take up a two-year appointment there," he continued.

"Research is of little value to these countries unless it can be made available to the local farming population and two months ago I gave my approval to sending Dr. Gerring of the Ruakura Research Station to Boraboe, near Khonkaen, to investigate the possibility of New Zealand assisting in the establishment of a demonstration farm. Dr. Gerring has reported favourably and the Department of External Affairs is at present preparing a submission for consideration by the Government.

The Prime Minister said that on peninsular Malaysia New Zealand may be in a position to assist in the establishment of on animal production institute which the Malaysian Government is considering. In the past New Zealand, through the Colombo Plan, has given a lot of assistance in the field of animal husbandry and pasture improvement. and it may be possible to have a New Zealand expert visit Malaysia to assist in the drawing up of sound plans and programs.

"Among other aid projects which New Zealand has agreed to examine at the World Bank Consultative Group meetings is the possible sending of a team of infant education advisers to Sarawak. If such a team is sent, they would reinforce eleven other New Zealand experts already engaged in various educational and advisory roles in the area. Nor has Sabah been neglected in the educational field. New Zealand has agreed to finance the building of a vocational school at Jesselton at a cost of £170,000 and it is hoped that a start on it can be made shortly," Mr. Holyoake said. (NZIS).

A survey of the operation, administration and capabilities of seismograph stations in South-East Asia and the Pacific has been undertaken by Mr. P.J. Milne with the aid of a SEATO Fellowship. Mr. Milne, formerly observer-in-charge of the Apia Observatory, Western Samoa, is shown here in front of the vault of the seismograph station in Bangkok with Thai seismologist Lt. La-iad Sangchaya.

Solving Pakistan's Water Problems

President Mohammad Ayub Khan said that the two major problems affecting Pakistan, floods in East Pakistan and waterlogging and salinity in West Pakistan — were being given the highest priority by his Government, when he inaugurated the 12th annual convention of the Pakistan Institute of Engineers in Lahore.

The President said that a masterplan for development of water and power resources in East Pakistan was under examination in consultation with the World Bank.

He said numerous studies had been carried out and several schemes put into operation. Over 1,200 miles of embankments had already been completed on the coastal belt of the province. These embankments had reclaimed about one and a half million acres of land from tidal inundation and also provided some measure of protection against cyclones.

The construction of major flood embankments had also been taken up along the Brahmaputra and other rivers. President also referred to Teesta Barrage which, when completed, would provide irrigation for over one and quarter million acres of land and give protection against floods.

Regarding problems of waterlogging and salinity in West Pakistan, President Ayub said a good deal of thought had been given to this problem by Pakistan experts and advice had been sought from a panel of top experts of the United States and other countries.

While the report of the American experts was under examination, the Government was going ahead with several schemes drawn up by its own engineers.

In the northern zone, four salinity control and reclamation projects had been undertaken. They would cover an area of six million acres. In the southern zone, installation of 570 tubewells had been taken in hand under the Khairpur Project.

The President appreciated the substantial contribution being made by the private sector to reclamation programs. More than 30,000 tubewells had been sunk by farmers themselves. Forty thousand more are likely to be installed during the current plan period. (PIS).

Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, greets SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. General Vargas toured Pakistan in May.

Texts for Thai Schools

Almost half of four million textbooks being distributed under a joint Thai—American education programme are now in the hands of Thai students in critical northeast areas.

During the first two weeks of the new school term, a million of these textbooks were given to students of Pathoms two, three, and four in five thousand schools in the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) provinces of Udorn, Loey, Nongkai, Sakol Nakorn, Nakorn Phanom, and Ubol. Last year 640,000 books were supplied to students in Pathom one in the same provinces. The books which are being distributed by the Ministry of Education are readers and arithmetic texts.

Later this year the Ministry of Education intends to expand the programme to include 15 changwads: the original six ARD provinces already mentioned; five other ARD provinces, including Roi-Ed, Kalasin, Chengrai, Nan, and Uttradit; and the four southern provinces of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, and Satul. The remainder of the four million books will be distributed to students in Pathoms one to seven in these 15 provinces.

Besides the textbooks, this educational project includes teaching materials, mobile units, study grants for Thais going to the United States and third countries, and commodities such as vehicles for field operations. The entire programme will cost almost 100 million baht, with both countries sharing the cost equally. (PRD).

Roads Opened, New Work Started

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, presided over the opening of the Khon Kaen—Yang Talad Highway, the first rural highway built by Australian and Thai engineers under the assistance of the Australian Government, on June 10.

In his speech, the Australian Ambassador A.H. Loomes said the project started three-and-a-half years ago. In that time roads had been built to Yang Talad, from Tha Pra to Kosumpisai, and from Ban Nampong to Kranuan. Work was now proceeding on a road to Manchakiri. To the construction cost of these roads, totalling 150 kilometres in length, Mr. Loomes said Australia had contributed $3.5 million.

He added that when the Australian members of the construction team leave Khonkaen in October to go to a new road project in Tak, they will leave behind them an efficient, competent organization to continue with the construction of roads in this highly important area.

The Prime Minister said that the Khon Kaen—Yang Talad road was the first rural highway jointly constructed by Thai and Australian engineers. The road, he said, represented not only a symbol of international cooperation between the two countries but also a productive factor of the highest value in the development of economic status of the Thai people in the North-East. The Prime Minister thanked the Australian Government and engineers for their generous assistance to Thailand.

After the ceremony, the Prime Minister and party travelled to Mahasarakam province where he opened the Thai-New Zealand Feeder road project. Sir Stephen Weir, the New Zealand Ambassador, in his address stated that this was the largest project in technical and economic cooperation between Thailand and New Zealand.

"This is a new experience for us in our efforts to assist Thailand, and for this and other reasons this day constitutes an historic occasion in the further demonstration of the already warm relations that exist between Thailand and New Zealand," he continued.

Sir Stephen stated that Thailand had made by far the larger contribution to the project. In addition to supplying engineers, Thailand had supplied labour, material and some of the equipment.

New Zealand, he said, provided the bulk of the equipment and 15 New Zealand Army engineers.

In his reply, the Prime Minister stated that this kind of assistance from New Zealand was one of the most desirable forms of cooperation as it conformed with Thailand's rural development policy. The centre, he pointed out, was the third established in Thailand and, apart from building a road to connect Borabue to Buriram, the objective also included the training of Thai engineers and workers in the skill of road-building so that they could use the knowledge they had acquired for the benefit of the country. (PRO).

Road engineers discuss construction problems as giant equipment rumbles past.

Aust.-Thai Roads Bring Economic Progress

Thai and Australian engineers began in June the building of an all-weather road in the north of Thailand through the mountains from Tak to Mae Sod on the border with Burma.

The 90-kilometre road will provide year-round access to the rich agricultural land in the Mae Sod area and to farms in the broad valley sweeping to the far north of Thailand. The road will provide access also to the potentially rich mineral deposits near Mae Sod where geologists are already testing known deposits of zinc. The area, although not fully prospected, could contain other valuable minerals.

At Tak work has already started on building a base depot and about 30 kilometres to the west a site has been cleared for a construction base to house engineers working on the project.

At the beginning of June, the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, inspected the base camp site at Tak and visited the construction camp. He travelled 30 kilometres along the existing narrow dirt road which winds through the mountains, so narrow in parts that at present it is open only on alternate days to traffic travelling in either direction.

When it is completed, the Tak-Mae Sod road will be the extreme western link in the east-west highway being constructed across the northern breadth of Thailand, 170 kilometres of which Thai and Australian engineers have completed already from Khon Kaen to Yang Talad in north-eastern Thailand.

The Khon Kaen-Yang Talad road was opened on June 10 by the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn. The equipment brought from Australia to Khon Kaen will be left at the Khon Kaen depot for continuing use. New equipment for Tak will arrive later this year.

As in the case of the Khon Kaen road system the new project is a joint Thai-Australian project, with the Governments of both countries sharing the cost. Significantly, the sign board at the new base camp at Tak announces that the road is being built by "co-operation between the Governments of Thailand and Australia." Australia's contribution is being made under the Colombo Plan and the Thai Government is represented by the Highways Department.

In the north-east, 170 kilometres of all-weather roads will have been completed by the end of this year in Khon Kaen, Karasin, Mahasarakham and Roi-Ed provinces at a total estimated cost of $6.8 million of which Australia will contribute one half. In addition 53 kilometres of access roads to gravel pits have been constructed. Although these are not part of the planned highways network they will remain as minor roads serving villages in the area. The total length of roads with these included is 223 kilometres.

The policies of this project have been geared to the eventual establishment of the Khon Kaen depot as design and construction centre for provincial highways in the north-east region and the continuing use of the workshop and office depot as a regional workshop.

The depot will remain as the Highways Department's regional centre, comprising offices, workshop, soils laboratory and housing.

An important feature of Australia's road building program in Thailand is the training in road building it provides for Thai engineers and operators.

By October, 1966, when Australia's direct participation will cease, in the north-east it is expected that some 40 engineers, 160 operators, 80 mechanics and 30 supervisors will have received training. This is in addition to training for accountants, surveyers, storemen, drivers and others. With the training they have received Thai operators will be able to take over for themselves and it is expected that the Thai staff will be able to carry on by themselves with construction of roads at the rate of 40 — 50 kilometres a year.

The project at Tak will have the same twofold purpose — construction and training. The base depot and workshops, when the road is completed, will become the regional headquarters of the Highways Department.

Cheaper freight, new crops

The economic value of these all-weather roads is impressive. Their importance lies less in increased comfort for the traveller than in access to outside markets for farm produce. It is estimated that in Yang Talad and Chieng Yuen alone, over 300,000 farmers and villagers will benefit directly from the new road. The cost of freight and bus fares has dropped as much as 50 per cent, reducing the price of consumer goods. But of greater importance is the fact that farmers in the area are now producing cash crops. An almost unknown crop in the area, kenaf, is now being grown extensively.

The quantity and variety of these cash crops of rice, kenaf, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit, poultry

and pigs, have increased along with such domestic industries as caneware, basketware and matting.

It is interesting also to see hitherto undeveloped land being cleared and crops planted as roads give access to jungle lands and, at the same time, provide means of access to distant markets.

When Field Marshal Thanom opened the Khon Kaen-Yang Talad road, farmers and village chiefs came from miles around to be present at the ceremony. The Prime Minister drove the 30 kilometres to Chieng Yuen where he was greeted by the farmers of the district who lined the road and packed the grounds of the district office. It was a significant day for them and their appreciation of the economic importance of the road was made obvious by their presence.

The four main roads built by Thai and Australian engineers in the north-east connect with the Friendship Highway between Nam Pong and Kramuan, Khon Kaen and Yang Talad, Thaphra and Kosumphisai and Khon Kaen and Manchakiri.

The concept behind this project, first mooted in 1962, was something new in Colombo Plan assistance. Australia, in helping Thailand to set up a road construction centre, was to provide not only equipment for road construction, but also engineers and technicians to train Thai staff in all aspects of road construction; design and maintenance; and in the proper use, maintenance and repair of the equipment.

The Australian engineers came straight from the Snowy Mountains Scheme in the snow-covered Australian Alps. They learned their skills working under hard conditions building all-weather access roads to the vast Snowy Mountains hydro-electric and irrigation project which is still under construction. On completion of their tour of duty in Thailand the first men returned to the Snowy Mountains to be replaced by other workers. In all 36 engineers and operators from Australia have worked on the project. When the road to Yang Talad was opened there were 11 Australians and 558 Thais on strength at the projects.

In Canberra on June 14, it was reported that the Australian Government had been encouraged by the success of the road system nearing completion in the north-east to spend a further $5,040,000 on the new Tak-Mae Sod project. The report added that the road project had had such dramatic effects on the economy and on the lives of the people in the north-east that the Australian Government agreed to help finance the second scheme in the northern area. (AIS).

Director of the Road Research Institute, Lahore, Pakistan, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq Haseed Ahmad (right) is shown with Professor John Hugh Jones, professor of transportation engineering at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok. Mr. Ahmad is making a study of the construction of low-cost roads with a SEATO Fellowship, spent two months of his study period at the SEATO School.

$36 m. Highways Loan

The World Bank has decided to grant a $36 million loan to Thailand for highway development. Of this amount, $32 million will go for the construction of the four main highways: Bangkok — Sriraja; Nakorn Sawan — Chiengmai; Udon — Sakol Nakorn; and Khon Kaen — Choompae. The balance will be used for readjustment of the blueprints of the Nakorn Sawan — Chiengmai highway. Thailand will provide a counterpart fund for payment of 52 per cent of the construction cost and about 40 per cent of the blueprint readjustment fee.

Thailand will pay 6 per cent interest per year starting from the fifth year of a 24 and a half year amortization period.

Construction of the four main highways which will have a total length of 770 kilometres will start in the North-East. Bids for the construction of two highways — Udorn — Sakol Nakorn, and Khon Kaen — Choompae, will be invited soon. The third to be constructed, will be the 95 kilometre Bangkok — Sriraja Highway.

The completion of the four main highways, will contribute considerably to the progress of the country, economically and socially. (PRD).

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

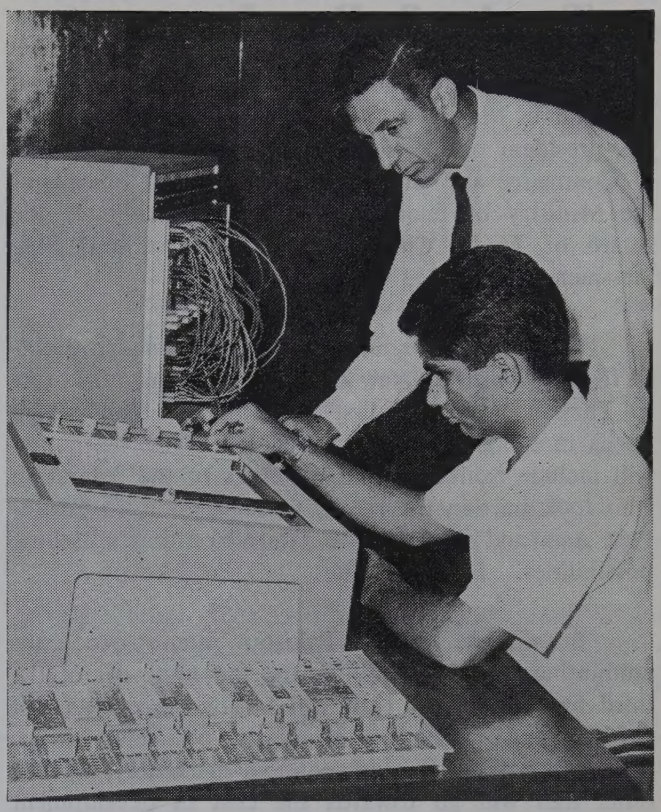
A delegation of seven Australian parliamentarians visited Thailand from June 25 to 30 in the course of a visit to South-East Asian countries.

The delegation of Government and opposition members was led by the Minister for Social Services, Mr. Ian Sinclair. Other members of the delegation were: Senators R.C. Cotton and J.F. Fitzgerald, Messrs. A.A. Armstrong, M.D. Cross, T.E.F. Hughes and L.J. Reynolds.

During their three-week tour they visited Thailand, South Viet-Nam, Malaysia, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak.

In Bangkok, the delegation called on the Deputy Prime Minister, Prince Wan Waithayakorn, and the Minister of National Development Mr. Pote Sarasin. They also visited the site of the International Trade Fair to be held towards the end of this year.

Australia's exhibit in the fair will be the largest she has ever assembled for such an event. (AIS).



Nazim Hussain Khan, a second-year student at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok is writing a thesis on the application of the electronic analog computer to the solution of mechanics problems. He is shown here, working with the computer — a gift from the United Kingdom — under the supervision of Professor William J. Venuti.

Khonkaen U. Adviser

New Zealand is to provide an adviser in electrical engineering for the Faculty of Engineering of the University of the North-East at Khonkaen, Thailand.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said that Thailand had requested the services of Mr. Keith Stephen, a former senior lecturer at Canterbury University, to help establish the Faculty of Engineering at Khonkaen. Mr. Stephen returned to New Zealand at the beginning of 1966 following a two-year assignment for UNESCO at the Thonburi Technical Institute in Thailand. It was as a result of his work at Thonburi that Mr. Stephen's appointment as a Colombo Plan expert at Khonkaen was sought.

"New Zealand is already assisting in the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture at Khonkaen," Mr. Holyoake, said, "and we are pleased to be able to extend some assistance to another faculty of one of the newest universities in South-East Asia." (NZIS).

Trade & Development

An eight-man trade mission from Pakistan visited Thailand in May and June. Led by Mr. S.M. Anwar, vice-president of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the group met officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Thailand, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and businessmen.

* * *

New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation has decided to time a visit by New Zealand export manufacturers to Thailand with the first Asian Trade Fair which opens in Bangkok on November 17. The delegation will include exhibitors and members of the federation who took part in the recent trade mission to South-East Asia and who wish to return to follow up selling possibilities.

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Britain has granted Pakistan interest-free loans amounting to $22.4 million for the first year of the third five-year plan. Half will be for the purchase of British goods, including chemicals, pesticides, drugs, telecommunications equipment and machinery, and the other half will go towards the cost of development projects. British loans to Pakistan now total over $190 million of which over $123 million was for the second five-year plan.

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Philippine Railways have signed an agreement with the Alsthom company in France for the purchase of 10 diesel-electric locomotives at a cost of about $2 million. The locomotives will be delivered next December.

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The number of hospital beds in Pakistan will rise to 47,000 by the end of the third plan period in 1970. At present there are approximately 33,000 hospital beds. Priority will be given to hospitals at tehsil and sub-division headquarters which will serve as referral hospitals under the rural health program. (PIS).

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Pakistan plans to establish six more schools of nursing during the third plan period, ending in 1970. This will increase the number to 32. The number of trained nurses is expected to rise to 7,000. There are at present 3,940 trained nurses, as against 350 in 1947. (PIS).

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First ocean-going ship built in Pakistan, the 12,860 ton Al-Abbas, was launched by President Mohammad Ayub Khan in May.

New Zealand's contribution to the Colombo Plan is expected to rise to about $5.6 million this year. In 1965-66, New Zealand provided a total of $9.8 million for aid overseas.

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Pakistan Government is to set up a National Nutrition Institute to meet the problem of malnutrition. The services of an expert from the World Health Organization have been obtained for the purpose. (PIS).

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Over $2 million has been released for road building projects in East Pakistan. Half the amount has been taken from the Central Road Fund. (PIS).

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Two agreements for American loans of $65 million were recently signed in Karachi for the import of essential commodities and construction of a highway between Lahore and Multan.

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The first agreement allocates $50 million for import of essential commodities. More than half of the amount will be spent on fertilizers and pesticides. (PIS).

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The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan has received a loan of $27 million from the International Development Agency for boosting agriculture in East Pakistan through mechanised farming.

The loan which is non-lapsable covers the first three years of the current Plan period and if it is spent before the stipulated period the IDA will provide the bank with additional funds for the purpose. (PIS).

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A DDT factory being built at Barakunda near Chittagong at a cost of ten million rupees is expected to go into production soon. The factory is sponsored by the EPIDC to produce annually three thousand tons of DDT powder mainly for the Malaria Eradication Programme in East Pakistan. (PIS).

* * *

There has been a good response to an appeal by the New Zealand Government for volunteer staff for the New Zealand medical team at Qui Nhon, South Viet-Nam.

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Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1964-65 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I: Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).

Research into Disease—II: The Search for Health (SEATO Medical Projects in Thailand).

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

(ANIB photo)

An interior view of the public ceremony of the 11th SEATO Council of Ministers Meeting opening in the Canberra Theatre Centre.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, August 1966